



COUNTY BOROUGH OF NORTHAMPTON

REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR 1944

By **STEPHEN ROWLAND, M.D.Edin., D.P.H.Camb.,**
Medical Officer of Health,
School Medical Officer, and
Chief Tuberculosis Officer.



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INTRODUCTORY LETTER

To the Mayor, Aldermen, and Councillors of the County Borough of Northampton.

MR. MAYOR, LADIES, AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present the Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the year 1944, which for statistical purposes embraces a period of fifty-two weeks ended Saturday, 30th December, 1944. This is the seventy-first report of the series and is prepared according to Ministry of Health Circular 49/45 dated 19th March, 1945. It is hoped this will be the last of the reports curtailed under wartime conditions.

The birth-rate of 20·7 per thousand of the estimated civilian population shews that the high rate which has prevailed in the Borough during the past few years is well maintained, a matter of vital importance to any country. (*See page 10*).

The death-rate of 12·2 was considerably lower than the corresponding figure for 1943 and is also lower than the rate for the great towns of England and Wales, of which Northampton is one, though it exceeded the rate for the country as a whole. (*See page 10*).

The infantile death-rate of 46·3, while considerably above the corresponding figure for 1943 of 39·2 (which constituted a record), is still low for an industrial centre, one in which such a large number of married women are employed. The comparable figure for England and Wales was 46 ; for the great towns it was 52. (*See pages 35 and 36*).

The " zymotic death-rate " of 0·27 was higher than it has been since 1930 owing to circumstances mentioned on page 27.

The number of maternal deaths was two, giving a rate of 0·94 per thousand total births registered, compared with 1·93 for England and Wales. The figure is a very creditable one (speaking well for the maternity services in the Borough) and I hope is a prelude to our return to a period comparable with 1937 to 1941 inclusive when we were over two years without a maternal death. (*See pages 35 and 62*).

The death-rate of 0·65 from all forms of tuberculosis again compared well with that of 0·62 for England and Wales, in spite of the population of the Borough being heavily weighted by persons employed in the boot and shoe industry. At the time of writing, preparations are being made for mass radiography, also for the transfer of the Tuberculosis Dispensary from No. 2, Hazelwood Road to larger premises at No. 11, St. Matthew's Parade. (*See pages 33 and 40*).

Referring to the commoner notifiable diseases, we find a continued fall in the notifications of diphtheria. It is evident from the notifications of this disease received during the last few years, including the first half of 1945, that we are in the trough of the epidemic wave. Scarlet fever remained at about its previous level. (See Section VI. on pages 27 to 34).

The purity of the public water supply never gave any cause for anxiety, but so much cannot be said of the quantity. (See page 16).

In my opinion the gravest problem which confronts not only Northampton but Great Britain as a whole, is the housing problem. I have no doubt it can be solved.

As hostilities have ceased in Europe we may now give a little thought to the consequences of nearly six years of war at no great distance from our shores. One of the first points which must strike an observer is how well the people of this country have emerged from the struggle. In spite of rationing and many other inconveniences, black-out to wit, I do not think the health of the Borough has suffered in the slightest degree. The epidemics which were forecast to come upon us have so far not made their appearance.

Again I wish to thank all members of my staff for their assistance and loyalty without which such satisfactory results could not have been attained.

I am,

Mr. Mayor, Ladies, and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

Stephen Rowland

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
GUILDHALL, NORTHAMPTON.
JULY, 1945.

Medical Officer of Health.

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF

<i>Medical Officer of Health, School Medical Officer, and Chief Tuberculosis Officer</i>	STEPHEN ROWLAND, M.D. Edin., D.P.H. Camb.
<i>Tuberculosis Officer</i>	NORMAN B. LAUGHTON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
<i>Assistant Medical Officer for Maternity and Child Welfare</i>	MRS. M. MARTIN WILLIAMS, M.B., Ch.B. Φ

(Continued on next page)

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF (*continued*)

<i>Sanitary Inspectors</i>	..	W. J. BARKER*† (<i>Chief Inspector and Rat Officer</i>) B. KNOWLES*† (<i>also Inspector of Common Lodging Houses</i>) T. L. BOAST*† S. A. TENCH* W. L. MONKS*† (<i>also Inspector of Canal Boats</i>) M. T. PARRY*† (<i>Meat and Food Inspector</i>) C. RHODES*†
<i>Health Visitors</i>	..	MISS S. M. WEEKS‡||¶ (<i>Superintendent</i>) MRS. F. H. SMITH‡||§ MISS F. M. V. BLYTHE BROWN‡|| MISS R. M. BRADY‡||¶ MISS A. E. NORGATE‡||¶ MISS J. E. DENT‡||¶ MISS E. HOWARD‡||§¶ MISS M. M. BEER‡||¶Ⓢ
<i>Tuberculosis Nurse</i>	..	MISS L. REESE ||
<i>Almoner</i>	.. ..	MISS J. ADAM (<i>Tuberculosis Dispensary</i>)
<i>Matrons</i>	.. ..	MISS M. E. NORMAN||§ (<i>Harborough Road Infectious Diseases Hospital</i>) MISS K. B. STONE||§ (<i>Welford Road Tuberculosis Hospital</i>)
<i>Clerks</i>	.. ..	A. F. KNIGHT (<i>Chief Clerk</i>) S. J. KNIGHT (<i>Tuberculosis Dispensary</i>) H. T. BOSWELL MISS D. E. ADNITT (<i>Infant Welfare Centre</i>) L. BLAKEⓈ A. N. WRIGHTⓈ W. G. TOMALINⓈ O. H. PRICEⓈ R. A. DIMENTⓈ MISS T. F. SMITHⓈ (<i>Infant Welfare Centre</i>) MRS. L. J. TOWN (<i>Tuberculosis Dispensary</i>) MRS. M. N. IBBOTSON (<i>Tuberculosis Dispensary</i>)
<i>Removal and Disinfecting Staff</i>		A. W. BLASON R. G. A. BRITTEN W. G. SMITH
<i>Rat-catcher</i>	.. ..	W. E. J. DUNKLEY

All the above are whole-time Officers. School Medical Staff is not included.

*Holds Inspector's Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute.

†Holds Certificate for Inspecting Meat and Other Foods.

‡Holds Certificate of the Central Midwives Board.

||General Trained Nurse.

§Fever Trained Nurse.

¶Holds Health Visitor's Certificate.

ⓈTemporary Appointment.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS

Latitude.....	52° 14' North	Longitude.....	0° 54' West
Height of Guildhall above general mean sea level (in feet)	252		
Area of Borough (in acres)	6,201		
Population :—			
Census 1931 (before extension)	92,341		
Census 1931 (including area added 1st April, 1932)	96,546		
Registrar-General's Estimated Civilian Population for 1944	100,040		
Number of Inhabited Houses :—			
Census 1931	23,141		
According to Rate Books (31st December, 1944)	29,400		
Number of Families or Separate Occupiers (Census 1931) ...	24,966		
Rateable Value (31st December, 1944)	£808,495		
Yield of One Penny Rate (31st December, 1944)	£3,224		

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1944

		TOTAL.	M.	F.		
Live Births	{	Legitimate	1,879	981	898	} Birth-rate 20·7
		Illegitimate	195	82	113	
		Total	2,074	1,063	1,011	
Stillbirths	{	Legitimate	38	22	16	} Rate 0·48*
		Illegitimate	10	4	6	
		Total	48	26	22	
Deaths		1,220	609	611	—Death-rate	12·2
Percentage of Total Deaths occurring in Public Institutions ..						55·1
Number of Women dying in, or in consequence of, Childbirth		(From Sepsis 1)			2†	
		(From Other Causes 1)				
Deaths of Infants under One Year of Age per 1,000 Live Births :—						
Legitimate..		43·6	Illegitimate..	71·8	Total	46·3
						NUMBER. RATE.
“ Zymotic Deaths ”						27 0·27
Deaths from Measles						0 0·00
Deaths from Whooping Cough						5 0·05
Deaths from Diarrhœa (under two years of age)						18 ‡
Deaths from Respiratory Tuberculosis						52 0·52
Deaths from Other Tuberculous Diseases						13 0·13
Total Tuberculosis Deaths						65 0·65
Deaths from Cancer						173 1·73
Deaths from Influenza						5 0·05

*22·6 per 1,000 Total (Live and Still) Births Registered.

†0·94 per 1,000 Total Births Registered.

‡8·7 per 1,000 Live Births Registered.

I.—STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Population. The Registrar-General estimated the civilian population of the County Borough of Northampton for 1944 to be 100,040, or 1,890 above his estimate for 1943.

The natural increase of the population, *i.e.*, the excess of live births over deaths, for 1944 was 854, or 8·54 per thousand living. For many years the natural increase of the local population was practically nil, in other words the population was stationary.

Births. 2,074 live births (1,063 males, 1,011 females) were registered (the largest number since 1920), giving a birth-rate of 20·7 per thousand of the estimated civilian population, compared with 17·6 for England and Wales and 20·3 for the 126 county boroughs and great towns, including the metropolitan boroughs. The local birth-rate shewed an increase of 2·8 per thousand and was the highest recorded since 1920. Table 1 (page 67) gives the rates for the last decennium compared with those for England and Wales. 195 (9·4 per cent.) of the births were illegitimate, compared with 3·2 per cent. in 1938.

Stillbirths. Forty-eight stillbirths were registered, giving a rate of 0·48 per thousand of the population, compared with 0·50 for England and Wales. The rate expressed per thousand total births (including stillbirths) registered was 22·6, while for England and Wales it was 28.

Additional notes on stillbirths appear on page 57.

Deaths. 1,220 deaths (609 males, 611 females) were registered, equal to a death-rate of 12·2, compared with 11·6 for England and Wales and 13·7 for the great towns. Table 2 (page 67) gives the local and national death-rates for the last ten years. The Northampton rate was 0·9 per thousand lower than the one for 1943 and the deaths registered were seventy fewer.

56·5 per cent. of the deaths related to elderly persons aged sixty-five years and upwards. This is what one might expect with such a large proportion of the population at ages over fifty, chiefly due to the low birth-rate extending back over a long period.

873 persons, comprising residents and non-residents, died in local institutions, equivalent to 55·1 per cent. of the total deaths; or, in other words, less than half of the persons dying in Northampton died in their own homes—one of the trends of modern times. The deaths of non-residents (with the exception of evacuees) were transferred by the Registrar-General to their respective areas, while the deaths of Northampton residents which occurred outside the Borough were credited to us as “inward transfers.”

Ninety-five deaths occurred for which no medical certificates of the causes of death were furnished, compared with 101 during 1943. These included sixty-four inquests, seventeen coroner's certificates after post-mortem examinations without inquests, and fourteen uncertified, equivalent to 7·8 per cent. of the nett deaths registered.

Table C at the end of this report, giving the causes of death in the different age-periods, was prepared in the Public Health Department from information supplied weekly by the local registrars. The classification agrees very closely with the figures received from the Registrar-General on 23rd June, 1945.

Unemployment. The Manager of the Local Employment Exchange has again kindly furnished information from which the following notes were compiled.

Owing to the continuance of hostilities and the demand for munitions of all kinds, the happy state of the labour market, which has prevailed in Northampton for some years, continued throughout 1944, though there was a slight increase in unemployment towards the end of the year. The demand for labour has continued very good, so good in fact that in many instances it was impossible to find persons to fill vacancies. Labour was again brought into the Town but on a somewhat lower scale than formerly. The small rise in unemployment previously noted referred chiefly to men, the number of unemployed women and girls being negligible, hence the difficulty of finding domestic help for hospitals and institutions of all kinds. It is a pleasure to be able to say that the good relations between masters and men in Northampton continued throughout 1944 and we were therefore free from labour disputes, for which I am grateful to both sides.

No persons were receiving unemployment relief from the Public Assistance Committee at the end of the year.

Meteorology. I have to thank Messrs. R. H. Primavesi, Ltd., for supplying the data (*see* Table 4, page 68) from which these notes were compiled.

The total rainfall for 1944 was 22.17 inches, *i.e.*, 2.73 inches below the average for the past forty years, 1904 to 1943 inclusive. For a considerable period the average annual rainfall in Northampton was about twenty-four inches, but owing to several wet years it rose at the end of 1941 to 25.14; 1935, 1936, 1937, 1939, 1940, and 1941 were all above the average, some considerably above, whilst 1942 and 1943 were below. The first eight months of 1944 were consistently dry, the fall up to the end of August being 3.75 inches below the average for the eight months. This led to a severe shortage in the Town's water supply, culminating during the week ended 26th August, when providential rains and emergency measures restored the situation to something like normal. The wettest month was October with 3.49 inches, the driest being March when only 0.22 inch of rain fell. The heaviest fall recorded in twenty-four hours was 0.81 inch on 26th June. The number of days on which 0.01 inch (generally considered to be the smallest measurable amount) or more rain fell was 206, or thirty-one more than in 1943.

The highest shade temperature recorded was 87°F. on 29th May, somewhat earlier than usual for the maximum temperature. There were thirty-six cold nights, *i.e.*, nights during which the temperature fell to 32°F. (freezing point) or below that figure. Looking back over many years I cannot recall two successive winters so mild as those of

1942-43 and 1943-44. I regret to say that owing to the difficulty of obtaining sunshine recording cards we have no record of the hours of bright sunshine during the year. The prevailing wind was south-west on 138 days, south-east on 39, north-east on 82, and north-west on 107.

Other Statistics. The notes on infant and maternal mortality, notifiable and other diseases, housing conditions, and other statistics usually included in the annual report, will be found under the headings referring to these matters.

Attention is also directed to the statistics on page 9 and to Tables A, B, C, and D at the end of this report.

II.—GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES

Public Health Officers. A list of the whole-time officers of the Public Health Department on 31st December, 1944, appears on pages 7 & 8. This does not include the names of two sanitary inspectors and two clerks absent on military service, one health visitor doing military nursing, and one clerk in the Women's Land Army.

For part-time staff connected with the Department see note in my report for 1941, page 12.

The staff employed in the school medical service is given in the paragraph dealing with this subject on page 15.

Laboratory Facilities. These remained as in the previous year and were quite adequate for our needs, the greater part of the work being performed at the Emergency Public Health Laboratory established at Northampton General Hospital.

Ambulance Facilities. These were found to meet our requirements, but the vehicles in the Public Health Department are becoming old and worn out and two of them will require replacing in the near future.

Nursing in the Home. These services, described in previous reports, remained as in former years. One has heard and read much during the last year or two regarding the strengthening of this service, but so far it has come to nothing. Suitable women to take on the work are not forthcoming either in Northampton or any other town.

Treatment Centres and Clinics. These remained as in previous years. They met our needs and I do not think any additions are called for at present.

Municipal Hospitals. Full reports on the four municipal hospitals were given in my reports for 1930 and 1931.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES HOSPITAL, HARBOROUGH ROAD. No additions or alterations were made during the year. All the exterior woodwork was painted. (*See also* page 30).

TUBERCULOSIS HOSPITAL, WELFORD ROAD. No additions or alterations were carried out. Application was made to the Ministry of Health for approval to build an additional ward. Permission was not granted. (*See also* pages 30 and 47).

SMALLPOX HOSPITAL, MERE WAY. No work of any importance was carried out at this hospital. (*See also* page 31).

ST. EDMUND'S HOSPITAL, WELLINGBOROUGH ROAD. During the year under review a considerable amount of work was done at this hospital on the renovation of portions of the "house" premises, including the introduction of central heating. The work was not completed by the end of the year. (*See also* page 31).

Voluntary Hospitals, etc. A description of Northampton General Hospital, Manfield Orthopædic Hospital, Creaton Sanatorium, and the County Mental Hospital, Berry Wood, appeared in my survey report for 1930. Additions and improvements have been made at all these institutions from time to time.

Poor Law Medical Out-relief. This service is working satisfactorily.

Care of Mental Defectives. No change was made in this service. From the annual report of the Mental Welfare Officer it appears that twenty-nine new cases were referred to the Mental Welfare Department during the year. There were at the end of 1944 thirty-five Borough patients in residence at Bromham House Colony, near Bedford, and nine at Rampton State Institution, Retford, Nottinghamshire. In addition, twenty patients were found accommodation in other certified and approved institutions and eight were at St. Edmund's Hospital, making a total of seventy-two. Five cases were on licence from various institutions, four of whom were gainfully employed; the fifth resides at home and attends the Handicraft Centre regularly. The number of defectives under statutory supervision in the Borough at the end of 1944 was 175.

St. Edmund's Hospital, which is administered by the Public Assistance Committee as a "mixed institution," is certified under Section 37 of the Mental Deficiency Act, 1913, for the temporary reception of nine medium to low grade mental defectives, of either sex, over the age of sixteen years.

Maternity and Child Welfare. The information required by the Ministry of Health on the services provided under the following headings will be found in Section VII. of this report dealing with maternity and child welfare, on pages 35 to 37:—

- (a) Midwives Act, 1936 ;
- (b) Institutional Provision for Mothers and Children ;
- (c) Health Visitors ;

- (d) Child Life Protection ;
- (e) Dental and Orthopædic Treatment ;
- (f) Otorrhœa.

Maternity and Other Nursing Homes. At the end of the year there were five nursing homes on the register, viz :—

Maternity Homes	2
Mixed Home	1
Home for Non-maternity Cases	1
Home for Mothers and Babies (St. Saviour's)	1

These institutions contain fifty-four beds (including forty-three for maternity cases). They are inspected at regular intervals by the Assistant Medical Officer for Maternity and Child Welfare, the officer appointed by the Local Authority to carry out this duty. (*See* page 60).

Five institutions were exempted from registration under Section 192 of the Public Health Act, 1936, viz :—Northampton General Hospital (including Barratt Maternity Home), Margaret Spencer Home of Rest, Manfield Orthopædic Hospital, John Greenwood Shipman Convalescent Home, and Bethany Homestead Nursing Home.

Legislation in Force. A list of Local Acts and Orders relating to public health in force in the Borough was given on pages 18 to 20 of the 1938 report. To them must be added the Northampton Corporation Act, 1943. The General Adoptive Acts and Byelaws were set out on pages 16 and 17 of the 1939 report.

Blind Persons. At the end of December, 1944, the number of blind persons resident in the Borough was 226, classified as follows :—

- 8 were St. Dunstan's trained men working at home ;
- 3 were in residential homes ;
- 1 was in a mental home ;
- 2 were in the County Mental Hospital ;
- 7 were in St. Edmund's Hospital ;
- 1 was undergoing industrial training ;
- 2 were at a school for the blind ;
- 1 was at an ordinary school ;
- 29 were employed in the Workshops, Gray Street ;
- 2 were employed as homeworkers ;
- 9 were employed elsewhere ; and
- 161 were classed as unemployable and were living at home or in lodgings.

During the year, thirteen persons were examined by the ophthalmic surgeon with a view to being registered under the Blind Persons Act, of whom two were found to be "not blind." There were sixty-six blind evacuees residing in the Borough at the end of 1944, of whom thirteen were accommodated at "Brabourne," the hostel for blind evacuees.

No action was taken under Section 176 of the Public Health Act, 1936, as none was considered necessary.

School Medical Service. The Medical Officer of Health, acting as School Medical Officer in an administrative capacity, keeps the Public Health and School Medical Departments in close touch with each other.

The whole-time permanent staff employed in school medical work consists of one medical officer designated Assistant School Medical Officer, two dentists, one nurse, and four clerks. Five nurses and one clerk are also employed whole time in a temporary capacity. One ophthalmic surgeon and a radiologist are employed part time and an ear nose and throat specialist, E. Broughton Barnes, Esq., F.R.C.S.Ed., has also been employed on a part-time basis since 25th May, 1944. For some years Mr. Barnes has been engaged on a sessional basis for the removal of tonsils and adenoids. Dr. Stanley E. Bethell and Dr. Mary Hendrie continued to be employed on a part-time basis and Dr. C. A. Keane, the Medical Superintendent of Berry Wood Mental Hospital, also officiated in a part-time capacity as consultant in mental deficiency.

The average number of local scholars on the registers of public elementary schools for the year ended 31st December, 1944, was 10,013, with an average attendance of 8,886 (88·7 per cent.). The average number of evacuee children on the registers was 1,306, with an average attendance of 1,191 (91·2 per cent.). The number of evacuee school children in the Borough at the end of 1940 was 7,290.

The annual report of the School Medical Officer, prepared according to the requirements of the Ministry of Education for the Education Committee, is published separately and gives details of the work carried out by the school medical service. (*See also "Schools," page 18*).

Evacuation Scheme. The scheme for the reception and billeting in Northampton of evacuees from London and elsewhere was fully explained in my report for 1939. On 6th January, 1945, the following evacuees were still with us :—

School children	1,611
Children under school age	990
Expectant mothers	47
Blind and their helpers	61
Teachers	33
Helpers	13
Juveniles employed	77
Other adults	1,236
	—
Total	4,068
	—

This compares with 2,472 on 8th January, 1944, and 14,550 in 1940.

All official evacuees are under the supervision of the Chief Education Officer in his capacity as Chief Billeting Officer for the Borough.

In addition to the official evacuees, there remain in the Town an unknown number of unofficial ones, *i.e.*, persons who left London or other areas for Northampton owing to war conditions and have not thought fit to return to their former domiciles. It is not likely that all these people will leave Northampton having once settled and made their homes here.

Parties of expectant mothers continued to arrive weekly from London and were mainly billeted in hostels. These women almost invariably return to London immediately after discharge from St. John's Emergency Maternity Home, Weston Favell.

Further references to evacuation are made in Section VII. of this report dealing with maternity and child welfare on page 37 and in Appendix II., page 62.

III.—SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES

Water. Particulars relating to the waterworks and the sources of supply were given in previous reports. The exceptionally dry period experienced during the first eight months of 1944, made more serious by the fact that we did not commence the year with full reservoirs, led to an acute shortage of supply in the Town towards the end of August. For some time previously the Water Committee by means of leaflets, notices in the press, etc., had been giving warning of what would happen if the townspeople did not take every precaution. During the third week in August the crisis came when the Borough was almost without water. By means of emergency measures taken by the Water Engineer Mr. L. H. Brown, including the pumping of water from the Kislingbury branch of the River Nene to Ravensthorpe Reservoir and from Merry Tom and Boughton Crossing, and the arrival of rain in copious measure, the crisis was averted without any ill-effects on the health of the inhabitants.

Pumping from Kislingbury ceased on 19th October, 1944, from Boughton Crossing on 28th November, 1944, and from Merry Tom on 3rd March, 1945. It is intended to make use of the pumping station at Merry Tom in emergency, if necessary, under powers granted by the Ministry of Health after a public inquiry held at Northampton on 13th June, 1944, by G. S. Wells, Esq., M.C., M.Inst.C.E.

As mentioned in previous reports, the water is both filtered and chlorinated and leaves nothing to be desired as regards purity. Ninety samples collected from different points of supply were submitted to Dr. Arthur Davies of the Devonport Pathological Laboratories, Greenwich, and good reports were received in all instances; no coliform organisms were detected in 100 millilitres of any sample.

The average daily consumption of water in the Borough was 2,350,000 gallons, roughly twenty-three gallons per head of the population.

Drainage and Sewerage. The sewerage system of the Borough was described in my report for 1933 after the construction of the new main outfall sewer and works at Ecton, where the sewage is subjected to land treatment and finally discharged into the River Nene, the effluent being examined by the resident chemist.

Rivers and Streams. At no time during the year was the portion of the river Nene which flows through Northampton in such a state as to give rise to any nuisance and there was never enough water in the stream to cause any danger of flooding.

Closet Accommodation. No conversions from pail closets or privies to the water-carried system were undertaken, nor were any of the hand-flushed closets fitted with cisterns. That is a work which will have to stand over for some time ; it is not one which might be said to be on the priority list, desirable though it be.

Public Cleansing. This continues to be as efficiently carried out as wartime conditions allow. One collection of household refuse per week instead of two is now the rule and it appears to answer satisfactorily.

Sanitary Inspection. The work of the sanitary inspectors is summarised in Table 5 (page 69) and Table 6 gives particulars of drainage reconstructions. During the year, 1,310 houses were inspected, of which 719 were found to require attention, with the result that 553 were repaired, 424 were cleansed and whitewashed, while others were dealt with as conditions required, details of which appear in Table 5.

Again I have to stress the difficulty in getting repairs to property executed owing to the shortage of labour, so many men formerly employed in the building trade having joined the Forces and others being directed to work out of town. All this has a very bad effect on property in urgent need of repair. I am afraid it will lead to some repercussions later.

Shops and Offices. During 1944 no premises were referred to us by the Inspector of Weights and Measures for necessary action under subsections (1) and (2) of Section 10 of the Shops Act, 1934.

Smoke Abatement. No action was taken in connection with any smoke abatement scheme. Owing to the nature of the industries carried on in the Borough, smoke abatement is not one of our problems. The atmosphere in Northampton is normally as clear as that of a pleasure resort.

Swimming Baths and Pools. Two samples of water from the Public Baths, Upper Mounts, were examined by the bacteriologist and both were found to be of good quality, shewing no signs of contamination.

Eradication of Bed Bugs. The Ministry of Health requires certain information regarding the eradication of bed bugs set out according to a prescribed form :—

- (1) During 1944 traces of bugs were found in thirty-two Council houses, the majority of the cases being slight.
- (2) The methods of disinfestation employed are :—
 - (a) The use of a spray, the insecticide used being “ Clymax ” ;
 - (b) Fumigation by means of sulphur candles, *i.e.*, sulphur dioxide gas ;
 - (c) Treatment by means of a blow-lamp, probably the most effective method. Where necessary, the woodwork (skirting boards, picture rails, etc.) is removed prior to treatment.
- (3) The furniture of incoming tenants from bug-infested houses is treated before removal to new houses. Soft articles (clothing, bedding, etc.) are disinfested by steam at the Disinfecting Station, St. Andrew’s Road. Furniture or articles which would be ruined by steam disinfection are sprayed with insecticide.
- (4) The work of disinfestation is carried out by officers of the Local Authority.
- (5) Supervision or education of tenants is given when Housing Department representatives are treating premises, so as to prevent re-infestation after cleansing.

Schools. The Medical Officer of Health (the nominal School Medical Officer), together with the Assistant School Medical Officer and the sanitary inspectors, kept the sanitary condition of the schools under observation during the year.

Canal Boats. The annual report under Section 249 (3) of the Public Health Act, 1936, was dispatched to the Ministry of Health before the appointed date, viz :—21st January. Mr. W. L. Monks, the Canal Boats Inspector, reports that no boats were inspected during 1944 as the Northampton Branch of the Grand Union Canal was closed for traffic in September, 1943, and was not reopened until 21st December, 1944. The number of boats on the register believed to be in use was three. No boats were registered during the year.

Common Lodging Houses. At the end of the year there were three common lodging houses on the register, viz :—

PREMISES.	ACCOMMODATION (MEN).
38/40, Compton Street	8
31, Mayorhold	15
5, St. Andrew’s Street	34
Total	57

One house, No. 52, Broad Street, was closed and ceased to exist as a lodging house during the year. The rest were visited regularly by Mr. B. Knowles, the Inspector of Common Lodging Houses, with occasional visits from the Medical Officer of Health and the Chief Sanitary Inspector.

We have no houses let in lodgings nor byelaws dealing with such premises. Some houses have been let in flats owing to the shortage of housing accommodation.

Factories. Table 8 (page 72) gives particulars of work done under the Factories Act, 1937.

Offensive Trades. No application for the commencement of any offensive trade was received during the year. At the end of December there were fourteen names on the register, viz :—two tanners, three tripe boilers, one fat melter, one bone dealer, and seven rag and bone dealers. All these trades were kept under supervision by the district sanitary inspectors and were conducted with a minimum of nuisance.

Tents, Vans, Sheds, etc. We have no tent or shack dwellers in the Borough and no camping sites.

Premises controlled by Byelaws, etc. Particulars of these, excepting the above-mentioned, will be found in Section V. (pages 22 to 27) dealing with food, as they comprise cowsheds, dairies, bakehouses, slaughterhouses, etc.

Rag Flock Acts, 1911 and 1928. The object of these Acts was fully explained in my previous reports. The Chief Sanitary Inspector made eight visits to establishments where rag flock is used, for the purpose of inspecting the invoices. It was not considered necessary to take any samples.

Rat Repression. The Borough Rat-catcher, working under the supervision of the Chief Sanitary Inspector, continued to make every week a "rat week" and accounted for 1,986 tails. His advice and help are at the service of any Borough ratepayer on application to the Public Health Office. In addition, the Department joined in the national campaign against rats, one of the district sanitary inspectors being specially detailed for this work. The attack was mainly devoted to the poisoning of rats in the sewers after pre-baiting with unpoisoned food, according to the instructions of the Ministry of Food Divisional Rodent Officer, Colonel A. Barker, and his staff. From calculations made on the quantity of poisoned bait consumed, it was believed that 16,342 sewer rats had been exterminated during the year.

IV.—HOUSING

Council Houses. The Borough Engineer has supplied the Department with particulars of the present position of the municipal housing schemes :—

Number of Council houses completed during 1944	0
Total number of houses erected for the Corporation up to 31st December, 1944	4,790

Other New Buildings. The following private building operations, plans for which had been approved by the Highways Committee, were carried out during the year :—

Additions or alterations to dwellinghouses	21
Conversion of works into flat	1
Conversion of shop into dwellinghouse	1
Extension to shop	1
Workshop	1
Alterations or extensions to works, etc.	13
Motor garages	14
Store sheds, etc.	46
Water closets	8
Miscellaneous	11

Housing Acts. No houses were represented by the Medical Officer of Health under Section 11 of the Housing Act, 1936, as being in such a state as to be unfit for human occupation. Table 7, page 71, gives the condition at the end of 1944 of houses represented in recent years.

No house was repaired under the provisions of Section 9 of the same Act.

The staff made 713 visits of house-to-house inspection under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932, and found defects in 418, chiefly want of cleanliness and repairs.

Slum Clearance. It would appear that slum clearance, which has been in abeyance since the outbreak of hostilities, will continue in that state for some time, that is so far as demolition of unfit houses is concerned. However dilapidated houses may be, they will, unfortunately, have to do duty until they can be replaced by better ones.

Public Health Acts. Table 5 (page 69) gives particulars of the work of the sanitary inspectors under these Acts.

Prosecutions. No legal proceedings were necessary to enforce the repair of property, in spite of the fact that work of this description is continually getting more difficult to carry out owing to the scarcity of labour and materials.

Other prosecutions are mentioned in the paragraphs dealing with the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, and Horseflesh on page 25.

Overcrowding. Overcrowding continues to exist and circumstances are such that we can only alleviate the most serious cases. Many

complaints prove on investigation to be only of a minor character. There were thirteen known cases of overcrowding at the end of 1944.

During the year we received twenty applications from landlords, agents, etc., to supply the "permitted numbers" for twenty-eight houses.

Sufficiency of Supply of Houses. From information kindly supplied by the Housing Manager it appears the waiting list for Council houses continues to increase and by March, 1945, had reached 4,190. This figure, however, must be taken as approximate, as the usual Departmental canvass has not been taken during the war period, owing to the abnormal movement of families. It must not be assumed that every applicant is urgently in need of a house, though many are in that unfortunate position.

Housing Statistics. The particulars for 1944 are set out below in the form required by the Ministry of Health :—

1.—*Inspection of Dwellinghouses.*

(1) Total number of dwellinghouses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	1,310
(2) Number of dwellinghouses (included under sub-head (1) above) inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932	713
(3) Number of dwellinghouses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	0
(4) Number of dwellinghouses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	719

2.—*Remedy of Defects without Service of Formal Notices.*

Number of defective dwellinghouses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	458
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3.—*Action under Statutory Powers.*

A.—Proceedings under Sections 9, 10, and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—

(1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	0
(2) Number of dwellinghouses rendered fit after service of formal notices :—	
(a) By owners	0
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	0

B.—Proceedings under Public Health Acts :—

(1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	262
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(2) Number of dwellinghouses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—	
(a) By owners	313
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	0
C.—Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—	
(1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	0
(2) Number of dwellinghouses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	0
D.—Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—	
(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	0
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	0
4.— <i>Housing Act, 1936.—Part IV.—Overcrowding.</i>	
A.—(1) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	
(2) Number of families dwelling therein	13
(3) Number of persons dwelling therein	118*
B.—Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	
(1) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	8
(2) Number of persons concerned in such cases	7
C.—(1) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	
(2) Number of persons concerned in such cases	41*
D.—Particulars of any cases in which dwellinghouses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding	
E.—Any other particulars with respect to overcrowding conditions upon which the Medical Officer of Health may consider it desirable to report	Nil
†	
*Equivalent number of units=95½ and 31½ respectively.	
†See paragraph on “ Overcrowding ” on page 20.	

Other Housing Matters. Reference should be made to Section III. “ Sanitary Circumstances ” for other information bearing on housing.

The estimated number of inhabited houses in the Borough on 31st December, 1944, was 29,400, of which just over 10,000 are estimated to have been built since 1st January, 1919.

V.—INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

Milk Supply. At the end of 1944 there were eighty-seven milch cows housed in the Borough divided into the following classes of herds :—

Tuberculin tested	Nil
Accredited	1
All other herds	5

All the tuberculin tested milk sold in the Borough is produced outside the Borough boundary.

All the cattle were periodically examined by the veterinary inspectors of the Animal Health Division, Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. When more inspectors are available it is proposed to make the examinations more frequently.

Milk in Schools. The milk-in-schools scheme, which has been very popular in Northampton for some years, continues to make satisfactory progress. Local scholars consumed 2,489,865 bottles of milk (each containing one-third of a pint) and evacuees took 374,526. Of these numbers, 297,231 bottles were issued free to children whose parents were not considered to be in a position to pay for them. All the milk was pasteurised as none other is authorised by the School Medical Officer.

Tubercle Bacilli in Milk. During 1944, forty-eight samples of raw milk were examined for us at Northampton General Hospital Laboratory for the presence of tubercle bacilli. In only one sample was this bacillus found. The matter was reported to the Animal Health Division of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries and the investigation was incomplete at the time of writing.

The fact that only one sample out of nearly fifty was found (after biological tests) to contain tubercle bacilli is highly creditable to the milk supply of the Borough. In spite of such gratifying reports, no relaxation should be permitted in our efforts to have all the milk which is sold in the Borough "heat-treated." Efforts to attain that object are now under way through the good offices of the local Dairymen's Association.

Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops. At the end of the year, seven cowkeepers, 74 retail dairymen, and seven wholesalers were on the registers. Eleven of these resided outside the Borough; their premises were inspected by officers of the rural sanitary authorities and passed as fit for the purpose before they were placed on our register. In addition, 122 persons were allowed to sell milk in bottles on conditions explained in previous reports. The inspectors made 487 visits to registered premises, during which minor defects were found in three instances and quickly remedied.

Milk (Special Designations) Regulations, 1936 to 1943. The following licences under these Regulations were in operation at the end of 1944 :—

Dealers' licences to use the designation "tuberculin tested" :—	
(a) bottling establishments	3
(b) shops and other premises	21

Dealers' licences to use the designation "pasteurised" :—

(a) pasteurising establishments	5
(b) shops and other premises	11
Producer's licence to use the designation "accredited"	1

These licences were held by twenty-five dairymen in all.

131 samples of milk were taken for bacteriological examination, viz :—twenty-two tuberculin tested, sixty-one pasteurised, three accredited, forty-three ordinary loose milk, and two ordinary milk in bottles.

All but two of the twenty-two tuberculin tested milks satisfied the prescribed methylene blue reduction test for cleanliness.

Seven of the sixty-one pasteurised milks failed to comply with the requirements of the Regulations ; the satisfactory samples averaged 23,753 bacteria per millilitre. Three accredited samples gave counts of 20,000, 42,000, and 72,000 per millilitre.

Six of the forty-five samples of ordinary milk were estimated to contain 500,000 or more bacteria per millilitre ; the average of the remaining thirty-nine samples was 85,308, a very creditable figure.

Sixty samples of pasteurised milk were submitted to the phosphatase test to ascertain if pasteurisation had been properly carried out, *i.e.*, if the raw milk had been heated up to a sufficiently high temperature for the requisite period. Fifty-three of the samples passed the test satisfactorily ; the remaining seven failed to do so.

Meat and Other Foods. One officer is specially appointed as Meat and Food Inspector, devoting all his time to this work. Tables 9 and 10 (pages 73 and 74) give particulars of food condemned. Of the 142 tons of food found unfit for human consumption, only 17 cwt. were actually destroyed ; 126 tons were "processed," as explained in my report for 1943, and 15 tons were used for animal feeding stuffs.

The scheme of Government control of slaughtering, which came into force on 15th January, 1940, continued during the year. The number of animals slaughtered during 1944 was 44,307 in Government slaughterhouses and 195 slaughtered on farms, gardens, etc., under "cottagers'" licences. In addition, approximately 150 tons of imported meat passed through the distributing depots each week. The percentage of cows found after slaughter to be suffering from disease to a greater or less extent was 38·6 and for other cattle 22·2. Certain parts of carcasses (glands, etc.) continue to be collected for the manufacture of medicinal substances for use in that branch of medicine known as organotherapy.

Regarding fish, I see no reason to make any change in the remarks made in my report for 1943.

Disease in Meat. Table 10 (page 74) gives particulars of carcasses inspected and condemned. The number of animals slaughtered reached the figure of 44,502. (*See also* remarks above).

Seizure of Unsound Food. The officers of the Department did not formally seize any meat ; all which was condemned was voluntarily surrendered (*see* Table 9, page 73).

Horseflesh. Proceedings were taken against the keeper of a restaurant for having horseflesh on his premises without displaying a notice to that effect and of supplying horseflesh without its being asked for by customers. Defendant was fined £16 on several counts and the owner of the premises £4 for other offences.

Slaughterhouses. At the end of the year there were thirty-five slaughterhouses on the register. These are licensed annually under the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, but, as previously mentioned, only four of them are in use, viz :—those taken over by the Government. The rest are closed for the duration, if not for a longer period.

Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924 and 1935. The object of these Regulations was explained in previous reports. Sixty-three notices of casual slaughter were received during 1944.

Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933. The names of thirty-nine slaughtermen were on the register on 31st December, 1944.

Grading and Marking of Foodstuffs. The sanitary inspectors continue to carry out the duties imposed by the Merchandise Marks Act, 1926, and the Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marking) Act, 1928, and the numerous Orders made thereunder.

Bakehouses. At the end of the year there were sixty-eight bakehouses on the register. To these premises the inspectors paid 189 visits, when thirteen minor infringements of the Act were discovered and remedied.

Other Premises dealing with Food. Under this heading come premises where food is dealt with other than those already mentioned, *e.g.*, those connected with the manufacture and storage of potted meats, jams, sweets, etc. 2,274 visits were made, when no serious defects were discovered.

Food Poisoning. No case of suspected food poisoning came to the notice of the Department during the year.

Food and Drugs Act, 1938. 284 samples (including 78 informal) were taken by the sanitary inspectors under the Food and Drugs Act, 1938. The nature of the samples submitted to the Public Analyst is given in Table 12 (page 75). Nine of them (3·2 per cent.) were found to be not genuine. Two of these were informal samples. Of the seven formal samples found to be not genuine, six were milks and one vinegar. They were dealt with as follows :—

Sample No. 10. Milk contained 4·8 per cent. of added water. Vendor was fined £3 0s. 0d. and £2 0s. 0d. costs.

No. 46. Milk deficient in milk-fat 2·6 per cent. Warned.

No. 58. Milk deficient in milk-fat 1·7 per cent. Warned.

No. 95. Vinegar deficient in acetic acid 5·5 per cent. Warned.

No. 108. Milk deficient in milk-fat 12·3 per cent. The summons was withdrawn.

No. 126. Milk deficient in milk-fat 15·3 per cent. Vendor was fined £3 3s. 0d.

No. 168. Milk deficient in milk-fat 2·0 per cent. No action was taken as the sample was sour when received by the Analyst.

The average fat content of the 164 samples of genuine milk was 3·59 per cent. and the non-fatty solids 8·89 per cent., both figures being well above the minimum laid down by the Sale of Milk Regulations, 1939, made under the Food and Drugs Act, 1938.

All the milks sent for analysis were examined for the presence of preservatives, but none were detected. On previous occasions I have expressed the opinion that the day of adding preservatives to milk with the idea of enhancing its keeping qualities has passed away.

Preservatives, etc. No infringements of the Public Health (Preservatives, etc., in Food) Regulations, 1925 to 1940, came to the notice of the Department during the year.

No action was taken under the Artificial Cream Act, 1929, the Public Health (Condensed Milk) Regulations, 1923 and 1927, the Public Health (Dried Milk) Regulations, 1923 and 1927, or the Public Health (Dried and Condensed Milk) Regulations, 1943.

Chemical Work. No change occurred in the arrangements for chemical examinations made on behalf of the Department.

Bacteriological Work. No change was made in the arrangements for bacteriological examination of food, which is carried out at the Emergency Public Health Laboratory, Northampton General Hospital.

Samples of milk for the phosphatase test are sent to the Northamptonshire County Council's Laboratory, Guildhall Road.

See also paragraphs on Tubercle Bacilli in Milk, page 23, Milk (Special Designations) Regulations, 1936 to 1943, page 23, and Shell-fish, page 26.

Nutrition. I have to repeat that I do not think there is any call for special work on nutrition in Northampton.

Shell-fish and Watercress. No change was made in the source or distribution of watercress.

In my report for 1943 I mentioned the steps we took to prevent the sale of sewage contaminated shell-fish in the Borough. During 1944 a

further consignment of mussels was received from Boston which were found to be sewage contaminated. They were destroyed before being exposed for sale. On the other hand two consignments arrived from Lytham, Lancashire, with a guarantee that the mussels had been purified by the Lancashire County Council at their station. These were examined at the Emergency Public Health Laboratory and found to be free from sewage contamination and were subsequently sold.

VI.—PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

“ Zymotic Deaths.” During 1944, twenty-seven deaths were certified as being due to the so-called “ zymotic diseases,” giving a “ zymotic death-rate ” of 0·27 per thousand of the civilian population, which is over four times the corresponding rate for 1943 and higher than we have had in Northampton for fourteen years. This was chiefly brought about by the increased number of deaths which were certified as due to diarrhoea. Summer diarrhoea, which had been almost absent from this country for the greater part of the last quarter of a century, made its appearance again during 1944 and was not confined to Northampton but was more or less prevalent over England and Wales and also spread into Scotland. Although much work was done in the bacteriological laboratories throughout the country, no specific organism was isolated to account for the outbreak. These “ zymotic deaths ” are classified below :—

	NUMBER OF DEATHS.	DEATH- RATES.
Diarrhoea (under two years)	18	0·18
Diphtheria	3	0·03
Paratyphoid Fever	1	0·01
Measles	0	0·00
Scarlet Fever	0	0·00
Smallpox	0	0·00
Whooping Cough	5	0·05

Each disease is dealt with separately in the next few pages.

Measles. We received forty-two notifications of this disease (including two non-civilians), compared with 533 during 1943. From this it may be inferred that 1944 was not a measles year. Measles, which is always with us, is subject to periodical outbursts at short intervals, generally two or three years between ; in other words, the wave-length is a short one. There were no deaths ascribed to this disease. The attack-rate was 0·42 and for England and Wales 4·16. The national death-rate was 0·01.

Whooping Cough. 371 notifications of whooping cough were received, a little over twice the number received during 1943. The attack-rate was 3·71, while for England and Wales it was 2·49. The age of the youngest notified case was five weeks and of the oldest seventy-

three years, a remarkably wide variation. Five deaths were attributed to this disease, giving a rate of 0.05, compared with 0.03 for England and Wales. Two of the cases were treated at the Borough Infectious Diseases Hospital, Harborough Road.

Diarrhœa and Enteritis. Eighteen Borough children under two years of age were certified as having died from enteritis, giving a rate of 8.7 per thousand live births registered, compared with 4.8 for England and Wales.

Influenza. This is not one of the notifiable diseases, consequently our knowledge of its incidence is not very exact, but as only five deaths were certified as due to this cause 1944 could not be considered an influenzal year.

Cerebro-spinal Fever. Only two cases of cerebro-spinal fever were notified to us during 1944, one a male, the other a female, giving an attack-rate of 0.02; for England and Wales it was 0.05. Both cases were treated at Northampton General Hospital, where they recovered.

Enterica. Four notifications of enterica were received, all relating to females, giving an attack-rate for Northampton of 0.04, while for England and Wales it was 0.02. Two of the cases were treated at the Borough Infectious Diseases Hospital, the other two at Northampton General Hospital. All were paratyphoid B. There was one death from this cause.

Dysentery. Sixty-eight cases of Sonne dysentery were notified, this being the highest number reported since the disease became prevalent or was recognised as being prevalent. The ages of the patients shewed a very wide range; the youngest was four months and the oldest seventy-seven years. Thirty-one were males and thirty-seven females. One case was treated at the Borough Infectious Diseases Hospital and seven at Northampton General Hospital. No deaths were attributed to this disease locally, shewing the mildness of this form of dysentery compared with those types so common in tropical countries. It is only in recent years that attention in this country has been drawn to the prevalence of Sonne dysentery, though in all probability it was previously with us, but not diagnosed as such, owing to the excreta not having been examined bacteriologically.

Malaria. Six cases of malaria were notified (five males and one female), all contracted abroad. Three were treated at Northampton General Hospital. There were no deaths attributed to this cause.

Erysipelas. Twenty-two notifications of erysipelas were received, compared with twenty-six for 1943. The local attack-rate was 0.22 and for England and Wales it was 0.29. Ten notifications related to male patients and twelve to females. Two cases were treated at Harborough Road Hospital and two at the General Hospital. No deaths were ascribed to erysipelas.

Chickenpox. This disease, which is endemic, is not notifiable in this country, except during the prevalence of smallpox, consequently our knowledge of its incidence is not very exact. From the weekly returns furnished by head teachers it would appear that 278 cases or suspected cases were reported amongst school children.

Vaccination. The arrangements regarding vaccination, as given in previous reports, were continued during 1944. From the returns furnished by the two Vaccination Officers it appears that of the 2,258 infants whose births were registered in the Borough during 1943, 395 (17·5 per cent.) were successfully vaccinated.

During 1944 no vaccinations were performed by the Medical Officer of Health under the Public Health (Smallpox Prevention) Regulations, 1917.

Smallpox. No case of smallpox or suspected smallpox came to the notice of the Department during 1944, but from time to time we received notice that persons who were considered to have been contacts of smallpox while aboard ship returning from overseas had come to Northampton. These were kept under observation until after the incubation period had expired.

Typhus Fever. No case of typhus fever or suspected typhus fever occurred during 1944. The clothing prescribed by the Ministry to be worn by members of the staff to deal with cases of typhus is still retained at the Borough Infectious Diseases Hospital.

Scarlet Fever. 171 notifications of scarlet fever were received, compared with 176 for 1943. The local attack-rate was 1·71 while for England and Wales it was 2·40. 103 patients were removed to the Borough Infectious Diseases Hospital, Harborough Road, where thirty-six after a period of detention and observation were found to be not suffering from scarlet fever.

In my long experience I cannot remember such a large percentage of cases being notified as suffering from scarlet fever in whom I could not find signs to enable me to verify the diagnosis.

No deaths were attributed to scarlet fever, which remained of the mild type prevalent in this country for many years.

Diphtheria. Thirty-four cases of diphtheria were notified, compared with forty-seven for 1943, eighty-three during 1942, and 334 for the year 1941. I think it may be truly said that we are in the trough of the epidemic wave so far as diphtheria is concerned. The attack-rate for Northampton was 0·34 and for England and Wales it was 0·58. The sexes were very evenly attacked, eighteen males and sixteen females. Thirty cases were removed to the Borough Infectious Diseases Hospital where five were found to be not suffering from diphtheria. Two were admitted to the General Hospital, one of them being transferred to Harborough Road Hospital. Two were treated at home. Three deaths were certified as due to diphtheria, two of them being adults with the *intermedius* type of infection, in which exceptionally large amounts of

antitoxin were given on admission, which only had the effect of delaying the final issue. The local death-rate from this cause was 0·03 and for England and Wales it was 0·02.

102 phials of antitoxin (each of 8,000 units) were supplied free to general practitioners in the Borough on application to the Public Health Office at a cost of about £23.

The types of diphtheria prevalent in this area, as determined by the Bacteriologist at the Emergency Public Health Laboratory at Northampton General Hospital, during the year were:—49·0 per cent. *gravis*, 28·0 per cent. *intermedius*, 20·5 per cent. *mitis*, 2·5 per cent. atypical.

Immunisation against Diphtheria. The number of school children aged five to fifteen years who received two injections of the prophylactic (A.P.T.) according to the Ministry of Health's specifications during 1944 was 307 and of those under five years who come within the scope of the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee was 1,081, making a total of 1,388 who completed the course. At the end of 1944, it was estimated that 78 per cent. of school children and 50 per cent. of the under fives had received two injections of A.P.T. For some reason we have not been able so far to raise the percentage of the protected amongst the under fives (those who need it most) to the level reached by the age-group five to fifteen, but, as I mentioned last year, this is not due to any lack of facilities or advice.

Fifty-four phials of A.P.T. (each of 5 c.c.) were supplied free to practitioners in connection with the immunisation work.

Pneumonia. 124 notifications of pneumonia were received, compared with 145 for 1943, giving a local attack-rate of 1·24; for England and Wales it was 0·97. The sexes were very evenly represented, sixty-six males to fifty-eight females. The ages of the patients shewed a wide variation from nine weeks to ninety-two years. Twenty-three were classified as broncho-pneumonia and ten as influenzal pneumonia. Nineteen cases were treated at Northampton General Hospital, one at St. Edmund's Hospital, and one at Park Hospital, Wellingborough. There were forty-seven deaths ascribed to pneumonia (as against fifty-eight for 1943), giving a local death-rate from this cause of 0·47.

Borough Hospitals. INFECTIOUS DISEASES HOSPITAL, HARBOUR ROAD. A full description of this hospital appeared in my report for 1930 and any alterations made subsequently have been noted in my annual reports. Table 11 (page 74) gives statistics for 1944. The hospital was never half full during the year in spite of its being used for the reception of military cases over a wide area requiring isolation. The highest number of patients under treatment at any given time was thirty-six on 17th November, while the lowest was four on three days in August. The average number was 16·9. (See also page 12).

TUBERCULOSIS HOSPITAL, WELFORD ROAD. Full particulars of this hospital were given in my report for 1930. Further references occur on pages 13 and 47 of this report.

SMALLPOX HOSPITAL, MERE WAY. No work of any extent was carried out at this hospital, which is maintained in such a condition as to be available for opening on short notice. (*See also* page 13).

ST. EDMUND'S HOSPITAL WELLINGBOROUGH ROAD. A certain amount of work was carried out at this hospital, which is under the control of the Public Assistance Committee and ranked as a grade 2 hospital under the Emergency Hospital Scheme until released on 1st April, 1945. The work chiefly consisted in redecoration and rearrangement of the heating of several wards. (*See also* page 13).

Puerperal Pyrexia. Eighty-six notifications of puerperal pyrexia were received, compared with eighty-seven in 1943. Fifty-one of these related to out-of-town cases not notified in their own areas. The attack-rate per thousand total births was 40·53, compared with 10·34 for England and Wales. One case was treated at home, five at St. Edmund's Hospital, and eighty at the General Hospital. Of the thirty-five Borough cases, two occurred in the practices of midwives, nine were general practitioners' cases; the remainder (twenty-four) occurred in institutions.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum. Four cases of ophthalmia neonatorum were notified. No impairment of vision resulted from these infections.

Venereal Diseases. 324 Borough residents received treatment for the first time at the Special Clinic for venereal diseases held at Northampton General Hospital, under the combined scheme worked in conjunction with the County Councils of Northamptonshire and Buckinghamshire. The classification of the new cases was as follows:—

CONDITION.	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Syphilis	51	24	75*
Gonorrhœa	57	29	86
Other than Venereal	70	93	163
Totals	178	146	324

(*Eighteen male and nineteen female syphilis cases were of more than one year's standing).

Three syphilis (two male and one female) and thirty-five gonorrhœa (seventeen male and eighteen female) patients, including persons under treatment at the commencement of the year, carried out full courses of treatment recommended by the specialists in charge of the Clinic and were discharged after the final test of cure.

Eight syphilis (four males and four females) and nineteen gonorrhœa patients (sixteen males and three females) ceased attending before completion of treatment or before final tests of cure were made. If it were not for the personal interest and kindness shewn by the staff of the Clinic to their patients, the defaulters' list would be much larger.

The total attendances made by Borough patients at the out-patient clinics were 3,182, compared with 2,859 in 1943. 190 days were spent in

hospital by patients, exactly ten times the number in 1943. In the treatment of syphilis, 682 doses of approved arsenobenzene compounds (stabilarsan or sulfarsenol) were administered, as also were 1,166 doses of other preparations, a total of 1,848.

In connection with the scheme, 2,207 specimens were examined by the Pathologist at a cost of £490 19s. 6d. ; 1,340 specimens were on behalf of the Treatment Centre, 664 for hospitals and other institutions, and 203 for local practitioners.

The times at which the clinics are held at Northampton General Hospital remain the same as last year, viz :—

Males—Wednesday, 2 p.m. ; Friday, 7 p.m.

Females—Monday, 7 p.m. ; Friday, 12 noon.

I regret to say the Special Clinic suffered a severe loss in the person of Dr. Donald A. Stewart, who died on 15th December, 1944. Dr. Stewart had been connected with the Clinic since its opening in the second quarter of 1917, *i.e.*, during the First World War, and his experiences were therefore very great. Since Dr. Stewart's death both the male and female clinics have been conducted by Dr. W. M. Robson, the Senior Medical Officer.

Up to the end of 1944, action under Regulation 33B had been instituted against one contact. The case came before the justices on 26th March, 1945, when the defendant was fined ten pounds, or two months imprisonment in default. She paid the fine.

Cancer. Up to the end of the year no further advance had been made in the treatment of cancer, wartime emergencies having prevented the carrying into effect of the Cancer Act, 1939. From this it is not to be assumed that nothing was being done in Northampton for the cure or alleviation of cancer. The General Hospital was very active in this work, having a radium department organised under a specially trained staff. The work was curtailed due to the inability to procure more radium, but it is hoped that difficulty will be overcome in the somewhat near future. The number of deaths in Northampton during 1944 attributed to cancer was 173, giving a local death-rate from this cause of 1.73 ; for England and Wales it was 1.90. Table 3 (page 67) gives comparable figures for the last ten years.

As I mentioned in my Annual Report for 1930, which gave a survey of cancer in Northampton over a period of forty years, much of the apparent increase in the death-rate from cancer is in fact only apparent ; in other words, almost the same percentage of the deaths in the Borough long ago were really due to cancer though they were attributed to some other cause, owing to the diagnosis not being so accurate then as it is in these days. Again, the higher the age-constitution of the population the greater the numbers at risk.

With a view to putting into operation the Cancer Act, 1939, the Borough Council, together with Northamptonshire County Council and Northampton General Hospital, has joined the Berks, Bucks and Oxon Regional Hospitals Council, comprising the local authorities of the above-named counties together with the general hospitals at Oxford, Aylesbury,

Windsor, Reading, and Northampton. It is the intention of the Ministry of Health that cancer "schemes" should cover wide areas containing a population of not less than one million persons and should be closely associated with a teaching medical school equipped with staffs and apparatus for all branches of research—pathological, surgical, physical, chemical, etc. The centre for the area under review is Oxford with its University and the Radcliffe Infirmary taking a prominent part in the work. Up to the time of writing, four preliminary meetings have taken place and it is expected a report may be issued by the end of the present year.

Prevention of Blindness. The information required by the Ministry of Health will be found under the heading "Blind Persons" on page 14.

Much of the blindness in this and other countries was in the past due to infection, *i.e.*, it followed an attack of one of the diseases which are now notifiable. It is interesting to remember that at the commencement of the nineteenth century most of the blindness in Great Britain was caused by smallpox, a source of blindness which has now been banished from the land, whilst at the commencement of the twentieth century the great cause of blindness in young children was ophthalmia neonatorum, resulting from infection by Neisser's organism. By means of prevention or early recognition and appropriate treatment, this source of blindness has been so much reduced that it can reasonably be hoped that before long it will be as effectively eliminated ("stamped out," to use a common expression) as was the injury formerly caused by smallpox. This is not to be taken as implying that there will be no longer cases of blindness including "blindness from birth" in England, for there will always be cases due to causes other than infection, *e.g.*, congenital defects, accidents, etc.

Tuberculosis. The report of the Clinical Tuberculosis Officer, Dr. N. B. Laughton, the twenty-sixth in the series, is printed as Appendix I. on pages 40 to 55.

One hundred and thirty-two cases of pulmonary tuberculosis and twenty-two of other forms were entered on the register of the Medical Officer of Health, making a total of 154, the highest number since 1926 when 177 notifications (126 pulmonary, 51 other forms) were received.

The total tuberculosis death-rate for Northampton was 0.65 (respiratory 0.52; other forms 0.13). The corresponding figure for England and Wales was 0.62 (respiratory 0.52; other forms 0.10). It may not be out of place to mention again that for the year 1918, the last year of the First World War, the total tuberculosis death-rate for the Borough was 2.66 (respiratory 2.28; other forms 0.38). Table T6 on page 53 gives comparable figures for the last ten years.

It is interesting to note the fluctuations, accompanied by a general rise in total notifications, since the commencement of the present war, which were as follows:—

1938	.....	103
1939	.....	93
1940	.....	121
1941	.....	146
1942	.....	110
1943	.....	121
1944	.....	154

Something of this kind was to be expected with the extended use of X-rays in the diagnosis of pulmonary tuberculosis and shews what may be anticipated during the next year or two when mass radiography is installed.

At the time of writing, arrangements are being made to adapt the old Fire Station in Dychurch Lane for use as a mass radiography centre for the Borough, the apparatus to be used alternately by the Northamptonshire County and Northampton Borough Councils. At present it is engaged on work in the County and is expected to return to the Borough about the end of October, 1945; when, together with the Medical Director and his staff, it will be available for Borough examinees. Before the unit commenced its work in the County, the County Council kindly issued an invitation to the members of the Borough Council and their administrative staffs to have their chests examined by radiography at the County Hall. Nearly all the members of the Council and over three-quarters of the staffs availed themselves of the offer, when what may be called a "trial trip" worked admirably.

As Dr. Laughton says in his report (to which attention is here called) the introduction of mass radiography will necessitate the provision of many more beds for tuberculosis, both for observation and treatment. The same remark applies to the country as a whole. It is not merely a question of more beds but also of nursing and domestic staffs, the position regarding the latter being as bad as ever.

Bacteriology. The only change made in the arrangements for carrying out the bacteriological work connected with the Department was that from 12th June all sputum examinations for the presence of the tubercle bacillus were carried out at the Emergency Public Health Laboratory at Northampton General Hospital, instead of at the Tuberculosis Dispensary in Hazelwood Road.

Disinfection and Disinfestation. The number of articles dealt with at the Disinfecting Station, St. Andrew's Road, was 5,327.

Scabies. The arrangements for the treatment of scabies at Miller's Meadow Slipper Baths, St. Andrew's Road, continued throughout 1944. In addition to school children under the Education Committee's scheme, 354 Borough patients were treated, consisting of 113 males and 241 females; 292 of these patients were over school age. By an arrangement with Northampton Rural District Council, 70 persons were also treated during the year. The total attendances were 988. The same treatment, viz :—benzyl benzoate, which had been so successful in the past, was continued. I think we may say that scabies, while still present to a considerable degree, is not the menace it was two or three years ago.

VII.—MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE

General Remarks. The twenty-fourth annual report of the Assistant Medical Officer for Maternity and Child Welfare on the work of that Department will be found in Appendix II. on pages 56 to 66.

There were two changes in the staff. Mrs. J. H. Armitage, Health Visitor, resigned for family reasons and left the service on 8th August, being replaced by Miss M. M. Beer, who commenced duty on 4th December. Miss B. Holmes, junior clerk, was replaced by Miss T. F. Smith.

Infant Mortality. The infantile mortality-rate was 46·3 per thousand live births registered, compared with 46 for England and Wales and 52 for the great towns. In last year's report I spoke of the necessity for taking steps to reduce infant mortality still lower and of directing our measures towards the saving of premature infants, as it is they who form such a large proportion of the infant deaths and it is this section in which the rate has not fallen so much as one might have expected. We have records shewing that 198 premature babies were born in Northampton during 1944. Steps have actually been taken by the Local Authority, in conjunction with the Barratt Maternity Home and the Queen's Institute of District Nursing, to save as many as possible of these premature infants.

Maternal Mortality. The number of maternal deaths occurring amongst Borough women was two, giving a rate of 0·94 per thousand total births registered (sepsis 0·47 ; other maternal causes 0·47). One was certified as due to septic abortion, the other to pulmonary embolism following Cæsarean section. The corresponding rate for England and Wales was 1·93 (sepsis 0·59 ; other maternal causes 1·34). It is to be hoped that the satisfactory figure of under one per thousand marks the return to our former low rate which, until the last two years, had been consistently good.

For further particulars of these deaths *see* the report of the Assistant Medical Officer, page 62. Both deaths were inquired into and reports giving the salient features were forwarded to the Ministry of Health.

Toddlers. Pre-school children, *i.e.*, children aged one to five years, receive care and attention through the agency of the health visitors and special clinics, commonly known as "centres," where consultations can be had with the health visitors on duty and also with the Assistant Medical Officer or her deputy, one of whom is present at each "centre" once a fortnight. As I have said on previous occasions, it is hoped by these means to detect and correct minor ailments in the beginning, rather than waiting until the children commence school when they will be medically inspected and referred for treatment. In other words, it is our wish they should enter school free from minor ailments.

Midwives Act, 1936. The provisions of this Act and the means adopted in Northampton for putting them into practice were explained in former reports. The arrangements continue to work satisfactorily

to all parties concerned, viz :—the Ministry of Health, the Town Council, and Queen's Institute of District Nursing.

Institutional Provision for Mothers and Children. This remained as in previous years and gave rise to no complaints.

At the end of 1944, there were five registered nursing homes in the Borough, classified as follows :—one is a mixed home for medical, surgical, and maternity cases ; two are registered for maternity only ; one is a home for mothers and babies (St. Saviour's) ; and one is registered for the admission of aged and infirm persons. (*See also* page 14).

In previous reports since the outbreak of hostilities, I have mentioned the difficulties encountered by hospitals, nursing homes, etc., in obtaining nursing and domestic staffs—a difficulty which still exists.

One of the crying necessities of the present time is the provision of institutional accommodation for old and infirm persons who are prepared to pay for this accommodation, but cannot obtain it in any other institution than St. Edmund's Hospital, where a good many are not wishful to enter. Something is required more on the lines of those splendid institutions the Bethany Homestead and the Methodist Homestead.

The call for maternity beds in the Borough, which was causing us so much anxiety a year or so ago, has apparently been eased to a large extent by the Public Assistance Committee placing at the disposal of the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee a ward (the Elizabeth Fry Ward) in St. Edmund's Hospital. From experience of the last few months it would appear that these measures will suffice until the new maternity ward to be erected at the General Hospital is ready for occupation. The curtailing of the stay in hospital of mothers and babies from the usual fourteen days to ten has helped considerably and has not been followed by any ill-effects, nor do I see any reason why it should be.

Health Visitors. The number of health visitors employed by the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee at the end of the year was eight and they are employed solely on work of the Department, not as part-time school nurses, etc., as is the case in some other towns. With the increasing number of clinics and "centres" held during recent years at which health visitors must be present, it is feared that "visiting" is not possible to the extent which is desirable. (*See* list of health visitors on page 8 and paragraph on "Home Visitation" on page 57).

Child Life Protection. The health visitors, acting as child protection visitors, reported on their visits to the guardians, *i.e.*, persons undertaking the care of children for gain or reward. For statistics *see* page 62.

The Adoption of Children (Regulation) Act, 1939, came into force on 1st June, 1943.

While on the subject of adoption, it may not be out of place to mention that there are at present many more children for adoption than there are adopters. I think that everybody with any knowledge of the subject agrees on this point, which is not surprising when one takes into

consideration the rise in the illegitimate birth-rate. From the beginning of the present century to the commencement of the present war, illegitimate births in the Borough averaged not more than four per cent. of the total live births registered, but for 1944 the percentage was 9·4. The mere figure or rate is not the whole story. A number of these illegitimates are the children of married women whose husbands are away fighting at the front making the disposal of the infant an urgent question. Little wonder the Government is perturbed about the matter, hence the Adoption of Children (Regulation) Act.

Dental and Orthopædic Treatment. The arrangements made some years ago and outlined in previous reports continue to work satisfactorily in spite of the extra work thrown upon the School Dental Department. (*See* paragraphs on pages 61 and 58).

Otorrhœa. As mentioned in my previous reports, I look upon the treatment of otorrhœa (discharging ears) in babies and young children as a very important matter. If these discharges are not cleared up and the ear drums healed without delay it is not probable they will be cured afterwards when the child commences school. The time for cure has been allowed to pass away for ever. Fifteen cases made sixty-seven attendances during the year.

Milk for Mothers and Children. The National Milk Scheme worked satisfactorily in the Borough during the year and no case of a mother or baby suffering from a shortage of milk was brought to the notice of the Department. (*See also* paragraph on "Milk" on page 61).

Priority Dockets for Sheets. Another function added to the Maternity Department in December was the issue of priority dockets for sheets to expectant mothers who fall within the specified category. (*See* page 63).

Fruit Juices and Cod Liver Oil. The issue of these vitamin supplements to expectant mothers and to children under five years of age continued from the Food Office, Fish Street, where the arrangements worked satisfactorily.

Evacuation Scheme for Expectant Mothers. Parties of expectant mothers continued to arrive from London every Friday and were seen at the Infant Welfare Centre, St. Giles' Street, by the Assistant Medical Officer, Dr. M. M. Williams, before being dispatched to hostels or billets under the control of the Chief Billeting Officer. The parties consisted of nominally fourteen to twenty, but rarely did the full quota arrive. Actually 620 women came during 1944, all destined for confinement at St. John's Emergency Maternity Home, Weston Favell.

From the outbreak of war to the end of December, 1944, 3,410 women had arrived in these weekly parties and 472 unofficial expectant mothers registered with the Maternity Department, making a total of 3,882. Nearly all the women returned to London fourteen days after delivery.

The members of the Voluntary Committee continued to give valuable help with the reception of these expectant women at St. Giles' Street Centre.

During the year, 1,002 women (including 787 evacuees) were delivered at St. John's Home and 475 in St. Edmund's Hospital.

(See also pages 15 and 62).

Voluntary Workers. The Voluntary Committee continued to give their valuable help to supplement the work of the whole-time staff of the Department, especially at the weekly "centres." Some of these ladies have had a very long experience with this work going back to the days of the First World War and I take this opportunity of thanking them for their assistance. An account of the activities of the voluntary workers is given in the report of the Assistant Medical Officer for Maternity and Child Welfare on page 58.

Wartime Day Nurseries. The six wartime nurseries, together with the dates of opening, are as set out below :—

NAME.	SITE.	DATE OF OPENING.
Bush Hill	Weston Favell School Grounds	8-6-42
Victoria Park	Victoria Park	22-6-42
Kingsthorpe Park	Kingsthorpe Park	29-6-42
Wallace Road	Kingsley School Grounds	13-7-42
Delapre	Far Cotton Recreation Ground	26-10-42
Spencer	Gladstone Road	27-7-44

The sixth, and what will probably be the last of the wartime day nurseries, was opened on 27th July, 1944. These nurseries were described in my 1942 report and they have been functioning satisfactorily all the year. As was to be expected, the attendance at some of them was interfered with to some extent by outbreaks of chickenpox, Sonne dysentery, and whooping cough, but no outbreak was of such a nature as to cause anxiety.

The children are certainly very happy in the nurseries, which I feel have proved their usefulness in a time of national emergency. Their future is, I believe, not yet settled. On 22nd January, 1945, there were on the registers of the six nurseries the names of 277 children with fifty-three more on the waiting list.

Small Nursery Unit. The small nursery unit accommodating four evacuee children under two years of age, described in previous reports, continued to function as satisfactorily as ever and finally closed down on 16th June, 1945. I take this opportunity of expressing my gratitude to the householder and his wife for the great interest and care they bestowed on their charges.

Home Helps. In last year's report I said a few words about home helps and our experiences in the past. During 1944, we tried again to find suitable women for the work as the demand for such help was

urgent. Again we have to report what amounts to failure. There was a poor response to our advertisements in the local press and few of the women were found on interview to be suitable and any who were engaged threw up the work after a very short period, so that at the time of writing we have no home helps on our register. (*See also* page 63).

Administration of Analgesics. At the end of the year thirteen midwives in the Borough held a certificate of competence in the use of the Minnitt gas-air analgesic apparatus. These were all employed in institutions or in the service of the Queen's Institute of District Nursing, who conduct the domiciliary midwifery on behalf of the Borough Council by agreement under the Midwives Act, 1936.

See Appendix III. (page 67) for the usual statistical tables in connection with the Medical Officer of Health's report.

Appendix I. (page 40) deals with the work of the Tuberculosis Department and Appendix II. (page 56) with the Maternity and Child Welfare Department.

APPENDIX I.

**REPORT OF THE CLINICAL TUBERCULOSIS OFFICER
FOR THE YEAR 1944**

HEALTH CLINIC,
2, HAZELWOOD ROAD,
NORTHAMPTON.

JULY, 1945.

To the Medical Officer of Health and Chief Tuberculosis Officer.

SIR,

I beg to submit my report on the anti-tuberculosis scheme for the year 1944.

Your obedient Servant,

N. B. LAUGHTON

Notifications. During the year, 154 persons were notified as suffering from tuberculosis. Of these, 132 were pulmonary and 22 non-pulmonary. Their disposal and age groups are shewn in Tables T8 and T9 (page 55). In addition, 17 cases already notified in other areas came into the Borough. The number of notifications shews an increase on that of the previous year.

Deaths. The number of deaths and the death-rates from tuberculosis per thousand of the population in 1944 were as follow :—

	NO. OF DEATHS.	DEATH- RATES.
Respiratory Tuberculosis	52	0·52
Other Forms	13	0·13
Totals	65	0·65

The death-rate for all forms for England and Wales in 1944 was 0·62 (respiratory 0·52, other forms 0·10).

Table T6 on page 53 gives the total tuberculosis death-rates for Northampton and for England and Wales during the last ten years.

Revision of Register. Under the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1930, the names of twenty-one notified persons were removed from the register in 1944, these consisting of :—

- (a) Eight in whom the diagnosis had not been established and
- (b) Thirteen where the patient might be regarded as having recovered.

Particulars of the cases were submitted to the Medical Officer of Health, who decided whether they were suitable for deletion and, if so, under which heading.

On 31st December, 1944, there were 718 names on the Medical Officer of Health's register, 532 relating to pulmonary and 186 to non-pulmonary patients.

The number on the register of the Health Clinic on that date was 636.

The Services. During 1944, twenty men and one woman from this area were discharged from the Services suffering from tuberculosis. In twenty of these the disease was pulmonary. In most of them the disease had advanced considerably beyond the early stage.

Forty-eight men and five women recruits were examined at the request of the National Service Medical Boards. Among them was found one case of pulmonary tuberculosis.

X-ray Examinations. The number of radiological examinations has continued to increase, due chiefly to the number of cases sent to the Clinic for investigation and diagnosis. 2,051 screen and 763 photographic examinations were carried out, a total of 2,814.

Artificial Pneumothorax. This form of collapse therapy takes a prominent place in treatment, and after patients leave hospital or sanatorium it is continued at the Health Clinic. Fifty-nine patients were treated, inductions and refills numbering 1,207. This represents 9·3 per cent. of those under treatment or supervision at the Clinic. A full collapse, or nearly so, was obtained in over half the cases, and a moderately good but effective result got in all but six of the remainder. Treatment was discontinued in sixteen instances. A satisfactory termination was reached in eleven of these after periods ranging from five to eight and a half years. In three, cessation was brought about by progressive obliteration of the pleural space, one left the area, and one was discontinued owing to deterioration in the patient's condition. With the exception of the last two, results were good. At the end of the year, forty-one (sixty-nine per cent.) were fit for remunerative work (or housework in the case of some women) and eighteen (thirty-one per cent.), of whom four were still in hospital, were unfit for employment. In view of these good results it is interesting to note the extent of disease existing when the patients were treated—twenty-seven per cent. were early, fifty-nine per cent. had reached an intermediate stage, and fourteen per cent. were advanced. In thirty-eight of the fifty-nine patients, the sputum, originally positive (*i.e.*, containing tubercle bacilli) became negative or disappeared altogether; in nine, tubercle bacilli continued to be present. In four cases a negative sputum remained and in eight there was no sputum at any time.

Extra Nourishment. During the year forty-two grants of extra nourishment were made by the Public Health Committee.

This consisted of milk and, in some cases, also oil and malt. Twenty-six patients received this benefit.

Park Workers. At the beginning of 1944 seven men were employed under this scheme. Two were taken off work as a result of illness, leaving five at the end of the year.

Housing. The importance of good housing in the prevention of tuberculosis needs no emphasis. The housing shortage has added considerably to the difficulty of securing good, hygienic accommodation and isolation, especially where new cases have arisen in bad homes, but the Housing Committee has willingly given every assistance possible in this respect. In December, 1944, the number of tuberculous persons living in Council houses was 217. Needless to say the whole household benefits owing to a reduction in the risk of infection.

Care Work. The amount of care work shewed a notable increase during 1944 and this branch of the service is making a valuable contribution to the campaign against tuberculosis. The sum of £92 was obtained from the proceeds of a Flag Day, and the Christmas Seal Sale raised £368. Funds were augmented by the usual grant of £150 from the Borough Council and by voluntary donations. The money has gone to the assistance of patients and their families in providing clothing, bedding, footwear, extra nourishment, medical comforts, and domestic assistance. It is regrettable that home helps are not available, for cases arise from time to time where such a service would be of the greatest value. A special report on the Care Committee's work has been issued by the Honorary Secretary, Miss I. M. Chick.

Almoner's Department. Although this department only came into existence in November, 1943, on the appointment of Miss J. Adam to the post of Almoner, it has proved itself of extreme and increasing value. This is not surprising when it is realised that tuberculosis, more than most diseases, needs the kind of help which the specialised training and experience of an almoner enables her to provide. The work is essentially medico-social, dealing with those aspects of the patient's background which might prevent him benefiting as he should from treatment, or which might lead to relapse. Help is given in re-adjustment to changed circumstances resulting from illness, and to the problems of re-establishment in social and working life (*see* paragraph on "Rehabilitation" below). The unit of all care work is the household, not the patient alone, and the Almoner's approach is made on a personal basis. One of her chief duties has been the assessment and adjustment of allowances under the Government and Borough schemes. Rehabilitation, under the Disabled Persons (Employment) Act, 1944, is demanding increasing attention, and when mass miniature radiography commences there will be further opportunities for help. The Almoner also takes a big share in the work administered by the Care Committee. She visits patients in hospital as well as in their homes, takes a practical

interest in occupational therapy, arranges for transport of patients to and from other areas, and works in close co-operation with various statutory and voluntary agencies from whom assistance of any kind can be obtained. During the past year the Almoner's interviews at the Clinic numbered 569 and home visits 420.

Appreciation of this new department has been shewn by the increasing number of those who voluntarily seek help over individual problems and worries of diverse kinds, but having a bearing on the family welfare and health. As an adjunct to the medical and administrative work of the Clinic this service is invaluable, enabling measures of prevention, treatment, and care to be co-ordinated to the best advantage.

Memorandum 266/T. The progress made in carrying out the main provisions of this memorandum, namely, mass miniature radiography, tuberculosis allowances, and rehabilitation, is noted below under these headings. It is likely that the schemes will develop more fully after the war, when present restrictions can be removed to a large extent.

Mass Miniature Radiography. It was at one time hoped that this would come into operation in 1944, but owing to unavoidable delays the unit is not likely to come into full use in the Borough (for a term of four consecutive months) until the end of October, 1945. Attention must be drawn again to the need for more beds as soon as the scheme commences, to accommodate those requiring institutional treatment and observation. A recent report by the Medical Research Council on the experience of a large survey indicates that this may be in the neighbourhood of three beds per thousand of those radiographed. This estimate accords with experience elsewhere where schemes are in force.

Rehabilitation. The Disabled Persons (Employment) Act, 1944, administered by the Ministry of Labour, provides for the full or part-time employment of disabled persons and, when considered advisable, for their training. Tuberculous persons come within its scope. Towards the end of last year this department entered into discussions with the local branch of the Ministry of Labour with the object of securing employment of a suitable kind for patients. There has always been difficulty about this owing to public prejudice and misunderstanding. The question is important from the point of view of patients' physical and psychological restitution, for fear of ostracism (as well as of economic loss) has so often been a bar to acceptance of treatment, or even of investigation. The names of persons suitable for light or part-time work are now submitted to the Ministry of Labour for the personal consideration of the Disablement Rehabilitation Officers. An assurance is given as to their presence entailing no risk to their co-workers. Although the Disabled Persons Act can be applied at present to only a limited extent, it is hoped that with the sympathetic co-operation of the Ministry of Labour, employers

and employees alike, the recovered victims of tuberculosis will in time cease to suffer also from the unmerited and demoralising penalties of unemployment.

Tuberculosis Allowances. GOVERNMENT SCHEME. A brief review can now be given of the first complete year of operation of this scheme, which commenced in the Borough on 1st November, 1943. It has been widely welcomed, though there was disappointment that its scope was not wide enough to include chronic cases. The Corporation, however, along with a few other local authorities, rose to the occasion and provided for these out of its own funds in a scheme which is reported on below. It is worthy of note that the two schemes run side by side, but from the patients' point of view there is only one. The Government Scheme gives allowances under three headings :—(1) Maintenance (2) Discretionary and (3) Special Payments. There has been some disappointment at the amount granted in certain cases. For example, it is found that grants for both adults and children, and for married couples who are both tuberculous, are often insufficient to allay financial anxiety and to encourage prompt and adequate treatment. Ante-natal allowances might be helpful. But a good start has been made with what was long overdue. The scheme so far has worked satisfactorily, been accepted with gratitude by patients generally, and preferred by them to help through the Public Assistance Committee. Assessment and investigations are carried out by the Almoner and payment made by the Borough Treasurer.

Below is given a summary of the allowances provided in 1944. The number of grants exceeds the number of patients benefiting, as Discretionary, in addition to Maintenance, Allowances are made where there are heavy commitments. Again, several patients entitled to Special Payments while in sanatoria have qualified for Maintenance Allowances on discharge. The number of grants, the cost, and the number of those who have benefited are as follow :—

ALLOWANCES.	NUMBER.	COST.		
		£	s.	d.
Maintenance	72	3,071	3	2
Discretionary	11	58	10	9
Special Payments	12	95	8	0
	—	—	—	—
Total Allowances	95	3,225	1	11
	—	—	—	—

Number of patients benefiting=77.

Of the seventy-two patients receiving Maintenance Allowances, sixteen became fit for work during the year, five ceased to qualify for them on admission to sanatorium beds, nine were transferred to the Borough Scheme on medical grounds, two died, two were awarded Army Disability Pensions, and three became ineligible for other reasons.

BOROUGH SCHEME. This did not come into operation until the beginning of April, 1944, so had been in force for only nine months at the

end of the year. It is based broadly on the lines of the Government Scheme, and like it, subject to satisfactory co-operation on the part of those receiving grants. There is good reason to believe this supplementary scheme most helpful and economically fruitful. Eighteen patients were taken over from the Public Assistance Committee when the scheme started.

The number of grants, the cost, and the number of recipients from 1st April to 31st December, 1944, are summarised below :—

ALLOWANCES.	NUMBER.	COST.		
		£	s.	d.
Maintenance	64	2,053	8	8
Discretionary	6	31	7	11
Special Payments	6	41	10	0
	—	—	—	—
Total Allowances	76	2,126	6	7
	—	—	—	—

Number of patients benefiting=70.

As mentioned above, nine of these were transferred from the Government Scheme. Ten patients have ceased to draw Maintenance Allowances; of these, four were admitted to sanatoria, five died, and one came off the tuberculosis register. One patient died who had been receiving a special payment for domestic help. Seven have been able to do some part-time work and have had their wages supplemented.

Health Clinic. The work at the Health Clinic, which has been increasing steadily for so long, has received further impetus by the issue of the Ministry of Health Memorandum 266/T. Fortunately, in the summer of last year, steps were taken for the relief of a serious handicap which has become heavier year by year, *i.e.*, the inadequate accommodation at present in use. More commodious premises were acquired at 11, St. Matthew's Parade, and it is expected they will be ready for occupation in the early summer of 1945. Although not conforming in design to the requirements of a modern tuberculosis clinic, which circumstances will not permit of erection for some time, the building will allow of work being done with much more justice to the patient and more safety to the staff.

The most pressing need at the moment is medical assistance, which is inadequate for carrying out the work now undertaken. When mass miniature radiography commences in October, 1945, full-time assistance will be essential. Experience so far has shewn that the scheme will need an additional clinic service for 10 to 15 per thousand persons examined, which will mean an increase in cases for investigation of at least thirty to forty per cent. This type of case takes up a big proportion of clinic time, much more than any other. The number of diagnostic investigations is now six-fold what it was a few years ago, with the result that the two regular clinic days have already extended into five. In addition to this, mass radiography will entail the institutional care, for treatment or observation, of three to four per 1,000

radiographed—at a conservative estimate, thirty beds. It should be kept in mind that accommodation for this purpose should have some relation to the needs of tuberculous patients from the point of view of treatment, and that it is not practicable to have notified and observation cases in the same ward.

A new and up-to-date X-ray plant is required at the Clinic. X-ray diagnosis has become a matter of great exactitude, requiring sufficiently high-speed exposures to give fine detail in photography. The need for this becomes greater than ever now that there will be a marked increase in radiographic work and better means for the detection of early lesions. The assessment of activity in these, and their differentiation from other conditions, is a matter of prime importance. The present plant, installed in 1932, is out of date and of too low an output, and should be replaced, preferably by a four-valve set with a rotating anode tube.

Over a year's work has now been completed in the Almoner's department, and the scheme for the granting of tuberculosis allowances has been in force for the same period. Data with regard to other work at the Clinic is given below :—

Attendances (including contacts, etc.) :—

Total number	3,713
Patients attending :—	
Males	743
Females	778
	—— 1,521
Average number of attendances per patient	2·4
Contacts :—	
Total number of examinations	317
Individuals examined	269
Of these, eight were subsequently notified.	
Recruits (from National Service Medical Boards)	53
Examinations for diagnosis :—	
Total number of examinations	897
Individuals examined	730
68 of these were found to have active tuberculosis.	
Visits by Tuberculosis Officer to patients and their homes ..	169
Consultations :—	
Personal	33
Other	1,077
	—— 1,110

TUBERCULOSIS VISITOR. Visits made by the Tuberculosis Nurse were as follow :—

Investigation in cases of :—

Pulmonary tuberculosis	133
Other forms	20
Deaths	9
	—— 162
Re-visits and other investigations	1,123
Total	1,285

In addition to these investigations, the Tuberculosis Nurse attended at all clinics and assisted in the carrying out of special treatment (*e.g.*, artificial pneumothorax).

LABORATORY EXAMINATIONS. The results of laboratory examinations (including those of specimens from Welford Road Hospital) are given below. These were carried out at the Health Clinic until mid-June, after which it was arranged that they be done at the Emergency Public Health Laboratory at the Northampton General Hospital:—

Cases investigated	655
Results of examination for tubercle bacilli in sputum, urine, effusion, etc. :—	
Positive	201
Negative	686
	—— 887

Of these, 387 were made at the Clinic, 500 at Northampton General Hospital.

X-RAY EXAMINATIONS :—

Films	763
Screenings	2,051
	—— 2,814

ARTIFICIAL PNEUMOTHORAX (Clinic and Hospital) :—

Refills	1,207
Patients treated	60

Welford Road Hospital. During 1944, eighty-two patients were treated in the hospital and the average number of beds occupied daily was 29·7, a figure that represents more than the normal establishment. Treatment is based on the fundamental principles of physical and mental rest (especially in the early stages) under healthy open-air conditions, with an ample and nutritious diet. Artificial pneumothorax is used where likely to be beneficial and the results have been satisfactory. Emphasis is laid on instruction to patients with respect to the disease, as this has proved of the greatest value in the prevention of relapse.

Wartime conditions have imposed difficulties as regards diet, but from the nutritional standpoint patients do not appear to have suffered.

At the time of writing the position concerning nursing and domestic personnel is as bad as ever, and with so small a staff one is threatened from time to time with the collapse of the most essential needs of the hospital service. There seems little likelihood of much improvement while tuberculosis nursing is on a voluntary basis and until there is a surplus of staff for the larger sanatoria where the amenities are so much better. Welford Road Hospital has always had the additional handicap of unsatisfactory living quarters for nurses and domestics.

The same applies to ward accommodation, in buildings not designed for the purpose they have served for thirty years. Reference has been made above to the need for additional beds, and X-ray facilities should

be provided for the control of treatment, especially in the early stages of artificial pneumothorax therapy.

All nurses and domestics are now X-rayed and tuberculin-tested on appointment and photographed thereafter at intervals of not more than six months.

Occasionally one is faced with the difficulty of providing for a patient belonging to one of three categories, namely, the mentally defective (not certifiable), the vagrant class, and the elderly or middle-aged, stabilised, chronic case who cannot be looked after at home and is not likely to benefit by sanatorium treatment. The psychological effect of the first two is almost invariably harmful in a sanatorium ward, where contentment and co-operation are factors so desirable in recovery. Such cases sometimes lead to the premature termination of other patients' treatment or the loss of a good nurse. The vagrant, resistant to discipline and education, never completes his treatment, and the time spent on it is wasted, as is the bed he occupies. The third type, the chronic case with a stabilised lesion, needs a home and not a sanatorium bed. To admit him means denial of treatment to one of those who would benefit by it and is meanwhile occupying a place on a long waiting list. There are very few homes for such cases anywhere, and usually the patient himself does not want to go to a distant area. The interest of others makes patients from any of these three groups ill-fitted for treatment in sanatorium wards; they could be more suitably provided for in small or single wards in public assistance institutions.

One of the difficulties in sanatorium life is how to spend long hours of enforced leisure. Last year a fillip was given to occupational therapy by the help and instruction voluntarily provided by Mrs. Rush. Many articles, mostly of leather, were made by patients, and a good deal of material, apart from the official quota of leather, was kindly given by friends. The Entertainment Sub-Committee has helped greatly by organising frequent concerts throughout the year.

A summary is given below of particulars respecting the treatment of patients at Welford Road Hospital :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Remaining at end of 1943	14	17	31
Admitted	26	25	51
Treated	40	42	82
Discharged	23	24	47
Died	7	5	12
Remaining at end of 1944	10	13	23

Condition on discharge :—

Quiescent	2
Much improved	20
Improved	15
No material improvement	8
Worse	2

Average number of days in hospital (excluding those under one month)	223 (over 7½ months)
Average gain in weight	12·5 pounds
Highest weight gained	32 pounds
Ages of patients	16 to 63 years

Result of sputum examinations for tubercle bacilli :—

Admitted with sputum T.B.+	35
Number of these discharged with T.B.+	24
Number of these discharged with T.B.— or no sputum	11
Admitted with sputum T.B.— or no sputum	12
Number of these discharged with T.B.— or no sputum	12
Number of these discharged with sputum T.B.+	—

Artificial pneumothorax treatment :—

Patients treated in hospital	9
Number of inductions and refills	164

Creton Sanatorium. Below are the data with reference to the patients treated at Creton Sanatorium in 1944 :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Remaining at end of 1943	8	4	12
Admitted	29	13	42
Treated	37	17	54
Discharged	24	8	32
Died	1	2	3
Remaining at end of 1944	12	7	19

Condition on discharge :—

Quiescent	3
Much improved	10
Improved	14
No material improvement	4
Worse	1

Manfield Orthopædic Hospital. Particulars of cases treated at Manfield Orthopædic Hospital and Shipman Convalescent Home are as follow :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Remaining at end of 1943	4	4	8
Admitted	4	4	8
Treated	8	8	16
Discharged	5	7	12
Remaining at end of 1944	3	1	4

Condition on discharge :—

Quiescent	1
Much improved	2
Improved	8
No material improvement	1

Other Institutions. One patient was maintained at the Leonard Stewart Forster Home, Otham, three at the Victoria Home for Invalid Children, Windsor, two at St. Peter's Home, Woking, one at the Royal National Orthopædic Hospital, two at the Children's Sanatorium, Holt, and one at Morden House, Guilden Morden.

Tuberculosis Regulations, 1925. It was not necessary to take any action under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925, which relate to persons suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis employed in the milk trade.

Public Health Act, 1936. There was no case of compulsory removal to hospital, under Section 172 of the Public Health Act, 1936, of persons suffering from tuberculosis.

TABLE T1. NORTHAMPTON, 1944.

TUBERCULOSIS. CLASSIFICATION OF NEW CASES.

CLASSIFICATION.	NOTIFIED CASES.			DEATHS OF CASES NOT NOTIFIED.		
	M.	F.	TOTAL.	M.	F.	TOTAL.
Pulmonary :—						
Lung and Pleura	75	54	129	3	1	4
Larynx	3	—	3	—	—	—
	78	54	132*	3	1	4*
Meninges and Brain	1	—	1	3	—	3
Peritoneum and Intestines	2	—	2	1	1	2
Bones and Joints	3	3	6	—	—	—
Cervical Glands	2	5	7	—	—	—
Other Organs	4	2	6	—	2	2
Totals	90	64	154	7	4	11

* A total of 133 fresh cases of pulmonary tuberculosis.

TABLE T2. NORTHAMPTON, 1944.

PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS INVESTIGATIONS. DURATION OF ILLNESS.

PERIOD.	NOTIFIED CASES.	DEATHS OF CASES NOT NOTIFIED.	TOTALS.
Under 6 months	46	—	46
Over 6 months and under 1 year	22	—	22
Over 1 year and under 2 years ..	17	—	17
Over 2 years and under 3 years	12	—	12
Over 3 years and under 4 years	4	1	5
Over 4 years and under 5 years	2	—	2
Over 5 years	5	1	6
Unascertained	24	2	26
Totals	132	4	136

TABLE T3. NORTHAMPTON, 1944.

PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS INVESTIGATIONS. SEX AND STATE.

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTALS.
Single	28	24	52
Married	38	27	65
Widowed	6	2	8
Unascertained	9	2	11
Totals	81	55	136

TABLE T4. NORTHAMPTON, 1944.

PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS INVESTIGATIONS. DEGREE OF HOME
ISOLATION FOUND.

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTALS.
Number having separate Bedrooms	22	17	39
Number having separate Beds only	3	4	7
Number having no Isolation	30	21	51
Number in Institutions	20	7	27
Unascertained	6	6	12
Totals	81	55	136

TABLE T5. NORTHAMPTON, 1944.

TUBERCULOSIS DEATHS. PERIOD ELAPSING BETWEEN NOTIFICATION
AND DEATH.

PERIOD BETWEEN NOTIFICATION AND DEATH.	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTALS.
PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS :—			
Not notified	3	—	3
One month	5	3	8
1—6 months	6	3	9
6—12 months	2	1	3
12—18 months	1	5	6
18—24 months	3	—	3
2—3 years	2	3	5
3—4 years	2	2	4
4—5 years	1	—	1
5 years and over	7	3	10
Totals	32	20	52
TUBERCULOSIS OTHER THAN PULMONARY :—			
Not notified	5	4	9
One month	2	1	3
1—6 months	—	1	1
Over 6 months	—	—	—
Totals	7	6	13

See also footnote to Table T9.

TABLE T6. ENGLAND AND WALES AND NORTHAMPTON, 1935-1944.

TOTAL TUBERCULOSIS DEATH-RATES IN EACH YEAR OF THE DECENNium.

	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944
England and Wales	0.72	0.69	0.69	0.63	0.64	0.70	0.73	0.66	0.67	0.62
Northampton	0.65	0.64	0.72	0.84	0.44	0.66	0.76	0.59	0.65	0.65

TABLE T7. NORTHAMPTON, 1944.

PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS. OCCUPATIONAL INCIDENCE AND MORTALITY.

OCCUPATION.	New Cases.	Deaths Registered	OCCUPATION.	New Cases.	Deaths Registered
Shoe Operatives :—			Housewife	24	9
(a) Clicker	4	2	Insurance Agent	1	1
(b) Laster	1	2	Laboratory Worker	1	—
(c) Finisher	3	2	Labourer	5	2
(d) Roughstuff and Pressman	1	—	Leather Dresser	1	—
(e) Warehouse and General	4	3	Local Government Officer	—	1
(f) Female Worker	5	4	Locomotive Fireman	1	—
	18	13	Market Stall Holder	1	—
Aircraft Fitter	—	1	Matron	1	—
Bookbinder	1	—	Mental Nurse	1	—
Bricklayer	1	—	Motor Mechanic	1	—
Canteen Worker . . .	1	—	Munition Worker . .	5	2
Carpenter	—	1	Nurse	1	—
Chargehand, Locomotive Works	1	1	Park Patrolman . .	—	1
Chauffeur	1	—	Porter	1	—
Chimney Sweep	1	1	Publican	2	1
Clerk	3	1	Railway Worker	1	1
Club Steward	1	—	School Child	10	1
Collector-Salesman . .	1	—	Shop Assistant	2	1
Commercial Traveler	1	—	Signwriter	—	1
Cutler	1	—	Van Driver	1	—
Docker	1	—	Women's Land Army	—	1
Draughtsman	1	—	Women Police	2	—
Electrician	1	—	Woodworker	1	—
Engineer	4	3	Works Manager	1	—
Ex-Army	7	4	No Occupation	7	4
Ex-Navy	4	—	Not Ascertained . .	2	—
Ex-R.A.F.	6	—			
Ex-W.A.A.F.	1	—			
Fire Watcher	—	1			
Fitter	1	—			
Flax Mill Worker . .	6	—	Totals	136	52

TABLE T8 NORTHAMPTON, 1944.

PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

DISPOSAL OF NOTIFIED CASES.

CLASSIFICATION.	NUMBER.	PER CENT.
Received Residential Treatment at :—		
Welford Road Hospital	33	63·1
Creaton Sanatorium	36	
Creaton Sanatorium and Welford Road Hospital	1	
Northampton General Hospital	3	
St. Andrew's Hospital	1	
Other Institutions	9	
Refused Residential Treatment	13	9·8
Residential Treatment not considered necessary	17	12·8
Too ill for removal	8	6·0
Died before receipt of notification	4	3·0
Left the Area	7	5·3
Totals	132	100·0

TABLE T9. NORTHAMPTON, 1944.

TUBERCULOSIS. AGE GROUPS FOR NEW CASES AND DEATHS.

AGE PERIODS.	NEW CASES.				DEATHS.			
	PULMONARY.		NON-PULMONARY.		PULMONARY.		NON-PULMONARY.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1 year	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
1-5 years	2	1	3	1	1	—	1	1
5-10 years ..	4	2	4	2	—	1	3	—
10-15 years ..	2	3	3	—	—	1	—	1
15-20 years ..	9	8	—	1	—	4	—	—
20-25 years ..	7	10	—	2	4	3	—	—
25-35 years ..	13	14	1	2	7	6	2	—
35-45 years ..	14	8	2	2	7	3	—	1
45-55 years ..	14	4	—	2	6	—	—	1
55-65 years ..	14	3	1	—	6	1	—	1
65 and upwards	2	2	1	1	1	1	—	1
Totals	81	55	16	13	32	20	7	6

Three (5·8 per cent.) of the fifty-two deaths from tuberculosis of the respiratory system and nine (69·2 per cent.) of the thirteen deaths from other forms of tuberculosis were of cases not notified. Reference should also be made to Table T5.

See also remarks of Medical Officer of Health on page 33.

APPENDIX II.

**REPORT OF THE ASSISTANT MEDICAL OFFICER FOR
MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE FOR THE YEAR 1944**

To the Medical Officer of Health.

Sir,

I beg to submit herewith my report on the maternity and child welfare work in the Borough for the year 1944.

Your obedient Servant,

M. MARTIN WILLIAMS

INFANT WELFARE CENTRE,
DYCHURCH LANE, NORTHAMPTON.
JULY, 1945.

Staff. The permanent staff of the Department consists of one Assistant Medical Officer, eight health visitors, and two clerks. Their time is wholly devoted to work connected with maternity and child welfare.

The only change in personnel was caused by the resignation of Mrs. J. H. Armitage, one of the health visitors, who was replaced by Miss M. M. Beer as from 4th December.

Infant Mortality. The number of infant deaths was ninety-six, twenty-seven more than in 1943. The infant mortality-rate was 46·3 per thousand live births registered, which is the same as the current rate for England and Wales (*see* Table M1, page 64).

Premature birth accounted for the greatest number of these infant deaths ; twenty-eight infants died owing to prematurity, compared with twenty-nine in 1943. Forty-four died during the first month of life ; of this number twenty-six were premature.

The infant deaths are classified by cause in Table M2 (page 64) and in more detail according to cause and age in Table D at the end of this volume.

Notification of Births. The birth-rate for 1944 was 20·7, compared with 17·6 for England and Wales.

2,074 live births and forty-eight stillbirths were registered. 2,598 live births and eighty-five stillbirths were notified, making a total of 2,683 (*see* Table M3, page 64). Table M4 shews the sources of notification.

1,933 births were investigated by the health visitors ; eleven of these were non-notified. They also visited twenty-five other births but no information was available. The remaining births occurred either in larger houses, or the mothers, resident outside the Borough, came into the Town for their confinements and returned home later.

855 babies (including stillborn babies) were born of primiparæ.

Special attention was paid to premature babies and the circumstances of 198 were investigated during 1944.

In addition to these figures, the health visitors investigated 102 evacuee births which occurred at St. John's Hospital and were afterwards billeted in the Borough, the majority of them in the hostel at 9, Park Avenue and a few in private billets.

Stillbirths. The number of stillbirths notified was eighty-five, three less than in 1943. Thirty-seven of the eighty-five were County cases and one was an evacuee, born and notified in the Borough.

Forty-eight stillbirths were investigated. Twenty-three occurred in primigravida and two women had had more than eight children. In twenty-eight cases labour was premature and five were illegitimate.

Causes of stillbirth :—

Maternal	5
Cardiac disease	1
Influenza in mother	1
Toxæmia	2
Chronic kidney disease	1
Fœtal	6
Anencephaly	3
Hydramnios	1
Hydrocephalus	1
Abnormal placenta	1
Cause unknown	12
Non-macerated	11
(9 premature)	
Macerated	1
Accidents of labour	25
Born before arrival	2
Forceps	1
Ante-partum hæmorrhage	1
Prolapsed cord	4
Extended breech	8
Short cord	1
Decapitation of dead fœtus, shoulder presentation	1
Postmaturity	1
Tonic contraction of uterus, Cæsarean section	1
Concealed ante-partum hæmorrhage	2
Prolapsed arm	1
Placenta prævia	1
Premature breech (twin)	1

Home Visitation.

Visits to Expectant Mothers :—

First Visits	318
Total Visits	669

Visits to Children under One Year of Age :—

First Visits	2,007
Total Visits	6,510

Visits to Children from One to Five Years of Age :—

Total Visits	5,861
--------------------	-------

The health visitors paid 14,028 visits during 1944. This number includes all the visits enumerated above and also extra visits, viz :— to houses where a baby under one year had died, and to all cases of puerperal pyrexia, ophthalmia neonatorum, pneumonia, etc., in women and children.

Ultra-violet Ray Treatment. Ultra-violet ray treatment was continued with the usual exception of the summer months. Sixty-six children under five years of age received 1,197 treatments. By arrangement with the Education Committee twenty-two school children also received 287 treatments. These children were chiefly suffering from rickets and marasmus and most of them benefited from the treatment.

Manfield Orthopædic Hospital. Four beds are maintained, when occupied, at Manfield Hospital. At the beginning of January five patients were under treatment. During the year six were admitted to the hospital suffering from general orthopædic conditions. Nine were discharged, the average length of stay being 181 days, and two cases were still under treatment at the close of the year.

Welfare Centres—Statistics. There was an increase in the number of children under one year of age who attended at the centres for the first time. There was also an increase in their number of attendances and in the attendances of children from one to five years.

Table M5 (page 65) gives the average attendances and consultations at the fifteen centres in the Town. The total average attendance of mothers per week was 851, against 692 in 1943, of babies and toddlers 911, against 761 in 1943.

The attendances at all centres during the year were :—

(a) By Children under One Year of Age	26,134
(b) By Children between the Ages of One and Five Years ..	11,851

The attendance of children per session at all centres during 1944 averaged 61. In 1943 the figure was 69.

The number of children who attended at the centres for the first time during the year was :—

(a) Children under One Year of Age	1,690
(b) Children between the Ages of One and Five Years ..	165

The number of children who were in attendance at the centres at the end of the year was :—

(a) Children under One Year of Age	1,347
(b) Children between the Ages of One and Five Years ..	1,534

Voluntary Work. The Northampton Maternity and Infant Welfare Voluntary Association reports a satisfactory year's work for

1944, as will be seen from the following report supplied by the Association :—

“ For the Voluntary Association, the year 1944, though uneventful, has been one of good progress. In spite of the demand for married women’s labour, the attendance at all centres has been satisfactory and in some has been too large for the best results to be obtained. For the leaders to maintain the personal contact with the mothers, which is of the utmost value, and for the work of the health visitors, an average attendance of fifty is a desirable maximum and by that standard several centres were overcrowded. Broadmead was divided last year ; this year it was the turn of Kingsthorpe, St. Sepulchre’s, and St. Edmund’s. Mrs. R. V. Summers and Mrs. H. W. Chown have undertaken a Thursday session for Kingsthorpe, a Friday session for St. Sepulchre’s is under the leadership of Mrs. L. Allinson and Mrs. L. Hawtin, while Mrs. Baxter is the leader of a new centre at Victoria Road which takes the overflow of St. Edmund’s. Voluntary workers help at fourteen centres in all and though staffing presents some difficulties, all the new centres are making good progress.

The Annual Meeting this year was addressed by Mrs. R. M. Raynsford. A large audience listened with appreciation to her address on “ Houses for Homes.” She emphasised the direct effect of housing conditions on home-making and the result of her criticisms was to instil a divine discontent with houses as planned by “ authority,” a desire for wide, if not open, spaces and a hope for better things to come. At the Annual Meeting also, Mrs. J. Jackson, who had given valuable service to the Association as Honorary Treasurer, resigned and her place was taken by Mrs. W. Lees.

Mothers’ competitions were resumed this year and an Exhibition of Work was held in the St. Giles’ Street building in September. The competitions included knitting, making, renovating, cooking, etc. The entries, though not so numerous as in previous years, reached a very high standard, and the written essays by the mothers were highly commended by Dr. Lilian M. Blake. Special prizes for renovations were given by Mrs. Whiting and friends, and for toys (a doll or hard toy) by Dr. M. Martin Williams. An excellent address by Lady Henley opened the Exhibition and on the following day the prizes were presented by Mrs. J. Woods.

No national parentcraft competitions have been held and as a result Broadmead still retains the silver cup and Abington Avenue the medal awarded last year.

The national savings groups have been very successful and some £1,468 has been collected in the various centres.

“ Make and mend ” classes have been continued in some of the centres and Miss Lever (Women’s Voluntary Services) has again given valuable help.

The Committee of the Association again wishes to thank Dr. M. Martin Williams for her attendance at its meetings and for her valuable

advice and assistance, and to express the pleasure and satisfaction with which the Voluntary Association carries on its work under her guidance and control."

Maternity Homes. There are five nursing homes in the Town, three of which may admit maternity cases only. One (St. Matthew's Nursing Home) is registered for maternity, medical, and surgical cases. Twenty visits of inspection were paid to the nursing homes by the Assistant Medical Officer.

The Local Authority maintains no maternity home. An arrangement is in operation whereby expectant mothers, who are abnormal cases and are found to require institutional treatment at the time of confinement, are treated in the Barratt Maternity Home. 161 cases (including six evacuees) were admitted during 1944. Normal and necessitous cases go to St. Edmund's Hospital. 436 women were admitted during 1944 and, in addition, twenty-one cases were confined at St. John's Hospital when St. Edmund's Hospital was full.

Midwives. Forty-seven midwives notified their intention to practise. The Queen's Institute of District Nursing employed thirteen of these at different times and ten were attached to St. Edmund's Hospital. The Inspector of Midwives paid sixteen visits to midwives practising independently for the purposes of inspection. She also paid six visits of inspection to the Queen's Institute of District Nursing. Medical aid was summoned by a midwife under Section 14 (1) of the Midwives Act, 1918, on 270 occasions.

The Queen's nurses attended 683 cases as maternity nurses or midwives during 1944.

Ante-natal Work. The Council provides and maintains one ante-natal clinic (three sessions per week) at St. Giles' Street Centre. In addition an ante-natal clinic is held at the Queen's Institute of District Nursing. 153 sessions were held at St. Giles' Street Clinic and were attended by 950 Borough cases (including 170 still attending from 1943) and thirty-three evacuees. 4,568 attendances were made by Borough patients and forty-four by evacuee expectant mothers.

Forty-eight cases were referred to the Consultant Obstetrician, nineteen of whom were admitted to Barratt Maternity Home.

At the Queen's Institute of District Nursing 1,102 attendances were made by 452 expectant mothers in 109 sessions.

674 patients who attended the Borough clinic (1943-44) had babies born in 1944. There was no maternal death during 1944 amongst mothers attending this clinic.

Doctors and midwives usually send their patients to the ante-natal clinic by appointment and in each case a report is forwarded to the doctor or midwife concerned.

In cases of sudden emergency the Consultant Obstetrician may be called in by a local practitioner; ten cases in this category were dealt with during 1944.

Post-natal Work. A post-natal clinic is held once a week. Forty-five sessions were held during 1944 and were attended by 324 Borough cases (including nine still attending from 1943) and ten evacuees. 445 attendances were made by Borough patients and eleven by evacuees.

A post-natal clinic is also held at the Queen's Institute of District Nursing. There were thirteen sessions during 1944 attended by 145 women, each making one attendance.

Doctors' Bills. In certain circumstances the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee undertakes the payment of doctors' and midwives' bills. A revised scale was adopted in April, 1942, fixing the proportion to be recovered from patients according to their means. Instalments and any outstanding debts in connection with these bills are collected by a member of the staff of the Borough Treasurer's Department.

Dental Treatment. As in previous years, children under school age and pregnant and nursing mothers may be treated by the School Dental Officer. Three sessions each week are set apart for this work. Payment for treatment is made to the Dental Clinic direct, or later by instalments at the Borough Treasurer's Department.

Bills amounting to nearly £115 were sent to thirty-two patients. Just under £159 was collected on these accounts and those outstanding from previous years. £29 was collected in small fees for which no bills were issued. Table M6 (page 66) shews the numbers dealt with and the form of treatment.

The following is extracted from the Dental Officer's report :—

“ Prior to 1942, two sessions of two hours duration each week were sufficient to maintain this service. During the last two years, two or three sessions of three hours duration each week became necessary to keep pace with the extra demand for treatment. This year for the first time both dental officers performed this work; the Senior Dental Officer did two sessions per week and the Assistant Dental Officer one each week. This arrangement proved satisfactory and it is hoped that it will be continued in the future.”

Milk. The National Milk Scheme is conducted by the Milk Officer at the Food Office.

Dried milk is sold at St. Giles' Street Centre: the following tabulation shews the number of pounds sold :—

“ Cow and Gate ” full cream	4,266
“ Cow and Gate ” humanised and half cream	1,134
“ Trufood ”	1,697

30,193 pounds of dried milk were also sold at the welfare centres, through the Voluntary Association.

Puerperal Pyrexia. Eighty-six cases of puerperal pyrexia, including fifty-one non-residents, were notified. Eighty were treated at Northampton General Hospital, five at St. Edmund's Hospital, and one at home.

Maternal Deaths. Two maternal deaths occurred in 1944. One case was due to hæmolytic streptococcal septicæmia and malignant endocarditis, following a septic abortion. This patient failed to call in a doctor until she was critically ill. The second patient died from a pulmonary embolus following Cæsarean section for disproportion.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum. Four cases of ophthalmia were notified. Three were mild cases and recovered without any impairment of vision and one, admitted to Northampton General Hospital, was a County case.

Diarrhœa and Enteritis. Eighteen babies under the age of two years died from diarrhœa and enteritis.

Child Life Protection. The Maternity and Child Welfare Department administers Sections 206 to 220 of the Public Health Act, 1936, relating to foster-children. These children are supervised until they reach the age of nine years. The number of persons on the register receiving children for reward at the end of the year was thirty-two; these had charge of fifty children. It was not necessary to obtain any legal order or to take any proceedings under the Act during 1944.

One person gave notice during 1944 under Section 7 (3) of the Adoption of Children (Regulation) Act, 1939.

Evacuation Scheme. Regular parties of expectant mothers arrived in Northampton and were received at St. Giles' Street Centre. During the year, 620 arrived, all of whom were for confinement at St. John's Hospital. In addition, thirty-three unofficial expectant mothers registered at the centre. Ante-natal care was provided at the County Health Department, and women who remained in the Town after their confinement attended the Borough infant welfare centres.

At the beginning of 1944 there were four ante-natal hostels in the Borough. One, with accommodation for eighteen mothers, admitted 113 patients from January to October, when it was closed owing to staff difficulties. The remaining three have accommodation for eighteen, fifteen, and thirteen respectively. During the year they admitted 181, 157, and 120 mothers. The post-natal hostel provides accommodation for fourteen mothers and babies. Ninety-one were admitted during the year and, in addition, forty-seven expectant mothers were also accommodated at this hostel. Regular visits were paid to these institutions by the Assistant Medical Officer.

Wartime Nurseries. There are six day nurseries in the following areas :—Bush Hill, Victoria Park, Kingsthorpe Park, Wallace Road (Kingsley), Delapre, and Spencer, the latter being opened on 27th July. These have accommodation for 250 children under five years of age whose mothers are engaged on war work or other work of national importance.

On 31st December there were 281 children attending these nurseries, eighty of whom were under two years of age.

250 visits (including seventeen medical inspections) were paid to the nurseries by the Assistant Medical Officer and, in addition, all children were medically inspected before admission.

Ten visits were also paid to the Dallington Nursery Home.

Daily Guardians Scheme. This scheme, whereby children under five years of age are cared for by registered daily guardians while their mothers are engaged on war work or other work of national importance, is supervised by the Maternity and Child Welfare Department in collaboration with the Ministry of Labour.

At the end of the year forty-four women had charge of forty-six children.

Diphtheria Immunisation. 1,018 children completed the full course during the year. Of this number seventy-six were attending the wartime nurseries. Two members of the wartime nursery staff also completed the course. It was estimated that by the end of 1944 fifty per cent. of children under five years of age in the Borough had been immunised.

Priority Dockets for Sheets. This scheme, whereby expectant mothers who are being confined at home may obtain priority sheets, came into operation in the Borough on 15th December. Up to the end of the year dockets were issued to four applicants.

Home Help Scheme. At the beginning of 1944 two home helps were employed. The services of one proved unsatisfactory and were terminated in June; the other resigned in April. In August one more woman was appointed and her work proved good and reliable. Eleven cases were attended during the year.

The scheme has been a failure as the right type of women have not been available. The few satisfactory women appointed have resigned for private or domestic reasons.

TABLE M1. ENGLAND AND WALES AND NORTHAMPTON, 1935-1944.
INFANT MORTALITY IN EACH YEAR OF THE DECENNium.

	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944
England and Wales	57	59	58	53	50	55	59	49	49	46
Northampton	50·2	39·9	47·6	46·6	41·7	49·0	52·9	42·6	39·2	46·3

TABLE M2. NORTHAMPTON, 1940-1944.
INFANT MORTALITY. CAUSES OF DEATH*.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944
Atrophy, Debility, and Marasmus	6	7	5	2	1
Bronchitis and Pneumonia	23	20	10	10	21
Congenital Malformations	5	15	12	6	10
Convulsions	2	2	1	2	1
Diarrhœa, Enteritis, and Gastritis	2	—	3	4	17
Measles	2	1	—	—	—
Premature Birth	13	22	23	29	28
Tuberculous Diseases	2	—	—	—	1
Whooping Cough	1	2	—	—	3
All Other Causes	13	22	14	16	14
TOTAL DEATHS	69	91	68	69	96
TOTAL LIVE BIRTHS	1408†	1720†	1597	1761	2074
INFANT MORTALITY	49·0	52·9	42·6	39·2	46·3

*See also Table D at end of Report.
†These figures were supplied by the Registrar-General for the special purpose of calculating infant and maternal mortality.

TABLE M3. NORTHAMPTON, 1944.
LIVE BIRTHS AND STILLBIRTHS REGISTERED AND NOTIFIED.

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTALS.
Number of Live Births Registered	1063	1011	2074
Number of Stillbirths Registered	26	22	48
Total Number of Births Notified	1388	1295	2683
Number of Live Births Notified	1339	1259	2598
Number of Stillbirths Notified	49	36	85

TABLE M4. NORTHAMPTON, 1944.
NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS. SOURCES OF NOTIFICATION.

	NUMBER.	PER CENT.
Medical Practitioners	122*	4.5
Certified Midwives	2556	95.3
Parents and Others	5	0.2
Totals	2683	100.0

*Includes 98 also notified by Midwives.

TABLE M5. NORTHAMPTON, 1944.
MATERNITY AND INFANT WELFARE CENTRES. STATISTICS.

CENTRE.	DAY OF MEETING.	AVERAGE ATTENDANCE PER WEEK.				Average Number seen by Doctor per Session.
		Mothers (incl. Expectant Mothers).	Babies.	Toddlers.	Total Babies and Toddlers.	
Abington Avenue ..	Thursday ..	68	49	27	76	21
Broadmead	Monday	58	45	18	63	21
Broadmead	Friday	63	47	23	70	20
Doddridge Memorial	Tuesday	74	54	25	79	18
*Evacuee	Thursday ..	35	29	7	36	18
Far Cotton	Monday	63	42	25	67	22
Kingsley Park	Monday	58	46	17	63	19
Kingsthorpe	Tuesday	75	63	11	74	26
†Kingsthorpe	Thursday ..	34	31	6	37	19
St. Edmund's	Friday	89	63	32	95	19
St. Giles' Street ..	Wednesday ..	58	37	28	65	19
St. Giles' Street ..	Thursday ..	53	42	15	57	21
St. Sepulchre's	Wednesday ..	82	56	30	86	20
‡St. Sepulchre's	Friday	16	14	2	16	9
|| Victoria Road	Tuesday	25	25	2	27	15
	Totals	851	643	268	911	287

* Opened 20-7-44; † 12-10-44; ‡ 1-12-44 22-11-44.

TABLE M6. NORTHAMPTON, 1944.

SUMMARY OF DENTAL OPERATIONS.

NATURE OF OPERATION, ETC.	MOTHERS.	CHILDREN.	TOTALS.
Patients seen	178	179	357
Patients treated	109	129	238
Number of attendances	722	387	1109
Teeth extracted	496	199	695
Administrations of local anæsthetic	181	122	303
Fillings	105	—	105
Teeth treated with nitrate of silver	1	653	654
Scalings	52	—	52
Repairs	2	—	2
Dentures	80	—	80
Completed	62	122	184
Other operations (dressings, etc)	160	23	183

TABLE M7. ENGLAND AND WALES AND NORTHAMPTON, 1935-1944.

MATERNAL MORTALITY* IN EACH YEAR OF THE DECENNium.

	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944
England and Wales ..	3.93	3.65	3.11	2.97	2.82	2.61	2.77	2.47	2.29	1.93
Northampton	4.17	3.20	1.60	—	—	2.06	1.13	4.27	3.30	0.94

*Calculated per 1,000 total (live and still) births registered and including deaths from abortion.

See also *Section VII. of Medical Officer of Health's report (pages 35 to 39).*

APPENDIX III.

STATISTICAL TABLES

TABLE 1. ENGLAND AND WALES AND NORTHAMPTON, 1935-1944.

BIRTH-RATES IN EACH YEAR OF THE DECENNIUM.

	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944
England and Wales ..	14·7	14·8	14·9	15·1	15·0	14·6	14·2	15·8	16·5	17·6
Northampton	11·9	12·5	12·4	12·5	12·3	11·9	11·8	15·7	17·9	20·7

TABLE 2. ENGLAND AND WALES AND NORTHAMPTON, 1935-1944.

DEATH-RATES IN EACH YEAR OF THE DECENNIUM.

	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944
England and Wales ..	11·7	12·1	12·4	11·6	12·1	14·3	12·9	11·6	12·1	11·6
Northampton	10·9	12·6	12·6	11·1	11·6	13·9	12·8	11·5	13·1	12·2

TABLE 3. ENGLAND AND WALES AND NORTHAMPTON, 1935-1944.

CANCER DEATH-RATES IN EACH YEAR OF THE DECENNIUM.

	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944
England and Wales ..	1·59	1·63	1·63	1·67	1·67	1·72	1·78	1·83	1·90	1·90
Northampton	1·66	1·74	1·86	1·63	1·34	1·61	1·78	1·83	2·04	1·73

TABLE 4. NORTHAMPTON, 1944. METEOROLOGICAL DATA.

MONTH.	RAINFALL.			TEMPERATURE.					DIRECTION OF WIND.					BRIGHT SUNSHINE.*		
	Total inches.	Greatest in 24 hours.		Days on which 0.01 in. or more fell.	Mean.	Maximum.		Minimum.	No. of Nights at or below 32 deg. F.	SW. Quadrant including W. Days.	SE. Quadrant including S. Days.	NE. Quadrant including E. Days.	NW. Quadrant including N. Days.	Hrs.	Mins.	
		Depth.	Date.			Deg.	Date.									
January ..	1.41	0.33	11	13	43.26	57.0	27	24.0	16	5	24	2	1	4		
February	1.15	0.38	15	19	39.67	57.0	2	26.0	29	10	8	0	11	10		
March	0.22	0.05	29	10	42.74	67.0	26	27.0	{ 4 5	6	4	0	12	15		
April	1.63	0.46	3	10	51.97	73.0	30	33.5	1	0	9	8	4	9		
May	1.01	0.35	16	15	54.45	87.0	29	30.0	7	1	10	3	10	8		
June	2.49	0.81	26	18	58.79	78.0	24	44.0	24	0	15	0	7	8		
July	2.10	0.44	2	14	64.36	80.0	26	52.0	12	0	12	7	6	6		
August ..	2.18	0.63	24	14	65.45	85.0	16	52.0	16	0	10	6	9	6		
September	2.41	0.47	{ 2 23	21	55.53	70.0	15	40.0	10	0	11	4	4	11		
October ..	3.49	0.35	4	27	49.86	60.5	{ 2 11	37.5	{ 2 3 28	0	7	5	12	7		
November	2.87	0.44	16	26	44.14	57.5	23	31.0	{ 16 26	4	15	1	3	11		
December	1.21	0.48	16	19	38.16	56.5	17	19.0	27	10	13	3	3	12		
Year 1944	22.17	0.81	June 26	206	50.70	87.0	May 29	19.0	Dec. 27	36	138	39	82	107		

*Sunshine records not available locally for 1944.

TABLE 5. NORTHAMPTON, 1944.

SUMMARY OF ROUTINE WORK OF THE SANITARY INSPECTORS.

	Number of Inspections, etc.	No. at which Nuisances, Defects, etc., were Found.
1.—Total Number of Inspections and Visits	16198	
2.—Number of Premises at which Nuisances were Found		832
3.—Total Number of Houses Inspected	1310	719
4.—Number of these Houses Repaired		553
5.—Number of these Houses Cleansed and Whitewashed		424
6.—Number of Houses Cleansed after Certificate of M.O.H. (Secs. 83 and 167, P.H.A. 1936)		0
7.—Number of First Visits made in consequence of Complaints by Residents	566	430
8.—Notices Served	583	
9.—Drains :—		
Tested by Smoke Test	39	29
Tested by Volatile Test	40	15
Tested by Water Test	0	0
Exposed under Sec. 48, P.H.A. 1936	0	0
Drains reported choked		189
Drains reconstructed		7
Drains repaired		81
Bath, lavatory, or sink waste pipes dis- connected from drains		0
New pans fixed to closets		43
Indoor soil pipes abolished		0
Closets supplied with flushing apparatus		0
10.—Contraventions of Byelaws :—		
Animals kept so as to be a nuisance		0
Animals kept in contravention of Byelaws ..		0
Accumulations of manure, etc., at :—		
(a) Houses		6
(b) Other premises		5
Other contraventions		0
11.—Other Nuisances :—		
Overcrowding in houses		8
Yard pavings relaid or repaired		41
Spoutings repaired or renewed		95
New slop sinks fixed		5
Houses supplied with town water		0
Chimney observations	3	0
Miscellaneous nuisances		200

Continued on next page.

TABLE 5.—*continued.*

	Number of Inspections, etc.	No. at which Nuisances, Defects, etc., were Found.
12.—Factories Act—Inspections of :—		
Factories with mechanical power	456	26
Factories without mechanical power	154	3
Other premises	83	4
Outworkers' premises	56	0
13.—Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops :—		
Number of Inspections.....	487	3
Number of New Registrations	1	
14.—Bakehouses—Number of Inspections	189	13
15.—Slaughterhouses :—		
Number of Inspections.....	1526	29
16.—Other Premises where Food is Manufactured, Stored, or Exposed for Sale—Number of Inspections	2274	24
17.—Food and Drugs Act—Number of Samples sent to Public Analyst	284	9
18.—Infectious Diseases—Visits to Infected Houses :—		
(a) First visits for investigation	264	
(b) Weekly visits to secure isolation	160	
(c) Visits to control disinfection.....	186	
19.—Number of Visits for Inspection of :—		
(a) Schools	27	4
(b) Public Lavatories	102	1
(c) Van-dwellers	5	0
(d) Cinemas, etc.	21	4
(e) Restaurant Kitchens, Teashops, etc.	65	7
(f) Shops	7	2
(g) Offensive Trades	21	0
(h) Offices, Workplaces, etc.	332	0
20.—Houses Inspected under Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932 :—		
Number of Houses Inspected	713	418
Defective Houses Repaired		319
Houses Cleansed and Whitewashed		275
21.—Houses Unfit for Human Habitation reported under Housing Act, 1936 :—		
(a) Section 9	0	0
(b) Section 11	0	0
(c) Section 12	0	0
(d) Section 25	0	0

TABLE 6. NORTHAMPTON, 1944.

RECONSTRUCTION OF DRAINS.

SITUATION OF PREMISES	NO. OF HOUSES.
Ambush Street, 43, 45	2
Balfour Road, 38	1
Francis Street, 22, 24, 26, 28	4
Total	7

TABLE 7. NORTHAMPTON, 1938-1944.

HOUSING ACT, 1936. HOUSES REPRESENTED PREVIOUS TO 1944.

SUBSEQUENT ACTION AND CONDITION AT THE END OF 1944.

HOUSES.	DATE OF		REMARKS.
	Representations.	Demolition Orders.	
Bath Street, 38, 40, 42, 44, and 46	11-3-42	—	No. 40 occupied ; remainder vacant.
King Street, 12	13-1-43	—	Occupied.
Scarletwell Street, 8	12-4-39	—	Occupied.
Scarletwell Street, 67	16-9-42	—	Vacant and derelict.
Wellingborough Road, Abington Cottages, 9, 10, 11, and 12	13-4-38	—	All standing empty.

TABLE 8. NORTHAMPTON, 1944.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE FACTORIES ACT, 1937.

1.—*Inspections made by the Sanitary Inspectors for purposes of provisions as to health.*

PREMISES.	NUMBER OF		
	INSPEC- TIONS.	WRITTEN NOTICES.	OCCUPIERS PROSE- CUTED.
Factories with mechanical power ...	456	26	—
Factories without mechanical power	154	3	—
Other Premises under the Act (in- cluding works of building and en- gineering construction but not in- cluding outworkers' premises) ...	83	4	—
Totals	693	33	—

2.—*Defects found.*

PARTICULARS.	NUMBER OF DEFECTS			No. OF DEFECTS IN RESPECT OF WHICH PROSECU- TIONS WERE IN- STITUTED.
	FOUND.	REMEDIED	REFERRED TO H.M. INSPECTOR	
Want of cleanliness (s. 1)	13	18	—	—
Overcrowding (s. 2)	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (s. 3)	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (s. 4)	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (s. 6)	4	4	—	—
Sanitary conveniences (s. 7) {	insufficient	1	—	—
	unsuitable or defective	33	—	—
	not separate for sexes	—	—	—
	Other offences	11	—	—
Totals	62	80	—	—

Continued on next page.

TABLE 8.—*continued.*3.—*Outwork in unwholesome premises (s. 111).*

NATURE OF WORK.	INSTANCES.	NOTICES SERVED.	PROSE- CUTIONS.
—	—	—	—

TABLE 9. NORTHAMPTON, 1944.
UN SOUND FOOD VOLUNTARILY SURRENDERED.

NATURE OF FOOD.	WEIGHT.			
	TONS.	CWT.	QR.	LB.
Beef, home killed	60	6	1	3
Beef, imported	—	—	1	2
Mutton, home killed	2	7	1	19
Mutton, imported	—	1	0	3
Offal; home killed	41	4	3	8
Offal, imported	—	5	0	15
Pork, home killed	1	5	2	14
Pork, imported	—	13	0	10
Veal, home killed	—	3	3	8
Bacon	1	8	2	0
Butter and margarine	—	1	1	1
Cheese	—	—	3	5
Cocoa	—	—	—	2
Cooked meat and canned meat	2	1	0	2
Fish and shell-fish	16	0	3	5
Flour and flour products	—	19	0	0
Fruit	12	1	3	27
Meat extract	—	—	—	26
Preserves	—	9	3	7
Rice	—	5	0	2
Sausages	—	8	3	14
Sugar and sugar products	—	4	0	19
Tea	—	—	3	10
Vegetables	2	6	1	20
Total	142	16	0	26

Also 12,693 tins and jars of food, together with 1,355 crumpets, 1,026 fish cakes, 289 pints of fruit cordial, 202 crabs, 123 eggs, 80 fruit pies, 35 meat pies, 7 rabbits, 1 duck, and 1 gallon of apple pulp.

There were 3,113 surrenders but no seizures of unsound food.

TABLE 10. NORTHAMPTON, 1944.
CARCASSES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED.

	CATTLE, EX- CLUDING COWS.	COWS.	CALVES.	SHEEP AND LAMBS.	PIGS.
Number killed	5,665	2,399	7,240	28,518	680
Number inspected	5,665	2,399	7,240	28,506	522
<i>All diseases except Tuberculosis :—</i>					
Whole carcasses con- demned	8	42	14	148	11
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	1,247	883	36	838	64
Percentage of the num- ber inspected affect- ed with disease other than tuberculosis ..	22·2	38·6	0·7	3·5	14·4
<i>Tuberculosis only :—</i>					
Whole carcasses con- demned	72	150	0	0	5
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	879	564	0	0	9
Percentage of the num- ber inspected affected with tuberculosis ..	16·8	29·8	0·0	0·0	2·7

TABLE 11. NORTHAMPTON, 1944.
BOROUGH INFECTIOUS DISEASES HOSPITAL, HARBOROUGH ROAD.
CASES UNDER TREATMENT.

	Scarlet Fever.	Diph- theria.	Para- typhoid	Erysip- elas.	Others.	Totals.
Remaining at end of 1943 ..	17	8	—	—	—	25
Admitted during 1944	112	42	2	2	60*	218
Discharged during 1944	120	41	2	2	60	225
Died during 1944	—	2	—	—	—	2
Remaining at end of 1944 ..	9	7	—	—	—	16

*Includes the following cases :—bullous impetigo 37, mumps 8, rubella 6, measles 3, whooping cough 2, chickenpox 2, and Sonne dysentery 2.

TABLE 12. NORTHAMPTON, 1944.

FOOD AND DRUGS. SAMPLES TAKEN FOR ANALYSIS.

NATURE OF SAMPLE.	FORMAL SAMPLES.		INFORMAL SAMPLES.	
	TOTAL NUMBER.	NO. NOT GENUINE.	TOTAL NUMBER.	NO. NOT GENUINE.
Baking powder	2	—	5	—
Barley, coarse cut	1	—	—	—
Bicarbonate of soda	—	—	4	—
Cake & pudding mixtures	3	—	6	—
Cocoa	3	—	1	—
Coffee	2	—	1	—
Cooked & potted meats, etc.	3	—	3	—
Cough mixture	—	—	3	—
Custard powder, etc. ..	—	—	4	—
Egg substitute	—	—	1	1
Fish paste	—	—	1	—
Flour, etc.	3	—	5	—
Gelatine	—	—	5	—
Gravy salt, etc.	—	—	3	—
Ground ginger	—	—	1	—
Health salts	1	—	2	—
Lemonade crystals and powder	—	—	2	—
Milk	134	6	—	—
Milk, sterilised	36	—	—	—
Mustard	1	—	3	—
Oatmeal	2	—	2	1
Ointment	—	—	2	—
Orange citric flavouring	1	—	—	—
Pearl barley	—	—	1	—
Pepper	—	—	2	—
Pills	—	—	3	—
Sauces, etc.	—	—	5	—
Sausages & sausage meat	3	—	—	—
Semolina	2	—	—	—
Sundry drugs, etc.	2	—	12	—
Tea sweeteners	—	—	1	—
Vinegar	7	1	—	—
Totals	206*	7	78*	2

* A total of 284 samples, 9 of which (3·2 per cent.) were found not to be genuine.

TABLE A.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF NORTHAMPTON.

Vital Statistics during 1944 and Previous Years.

Year.	Total Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	Live Births.			Total Deaths registered in the District.		Transferable Deaths.		Nett Deaths belonging to the District.			
		Uncorrected Number.	Nett.		Number.	Rate.	Non-residents registered in the District.	Residents not registered in the District.	Under One Year.		At all Ages.	
			Number.	Rate.					Number.	Rate per 1,000 Live Births.	Number.	Rate.
1906	88610	1985	1985	22.4	1108	12.5	77	22	240	120.9	1061	12.0
1907	88915	1956	1956	22.0	1209	13.6	98	37	235	120.1	1151	12.9
1908	89223	2043	2043	22.9	1192	13.4	93	32	198	96.9	1131	12.7
1909	89534	1957	1957	21.9	1332	14.9	84	46	215	109.9	1294	14.5
1910	89843	1900	1900	21.1	1177	13.1	84	36	209	110.0	1129	12.6
1911	90152	1930	1931	21.4	1240	13.8	86	46	250	129.5	1200	13.3
1912	90467	1932	1935	21.4	1172	13.0	120	45	140	72.4	1097	12.1
1913	90793	1868	1868	20.6	1233	13.6	114	61	175	93.7	1180	13.0
1914	91123	1854	1857	20.4	1331	14.6	133	55	164	88.3	1253	13.8
1915	91123	1748	1754	19.2	1562	17.3	109	83	236	134.5	1536	17.0
1916	93709	1883	1893	20.2	1206	14.0	116	58	127	67.1	1148	13.3
1917	91932	1466	1471	16.0	1217	14.8	128	86	128	87.0	1175	14.2
1918	90884	1316	1313	14.4	1426	17.6	122	81	121	92.2	1385	17.1
1919	92653	1432	1411	15.2	1301	14.6	137	54	116	82.2	1218	13.7
1920	92950	2318	2248	24.2	1137	12.3	130	40	166	73.8	1047	11.3
1921	92300	1924	1881	20.4	1022	11.1	123	65	124	65.9	964	10.4
1922	92950	1697	1646	17.7	1108	11.9	116	54	86	52.2	1046	11.3
1923	93230	1723	1662	17.8	1177	12.6	140	49	95	57.2	1086	11.6
1924	93800	1591	1534	16.4	1143	12.2	149	42	80	52.1	1036	11.1
1925	93970	1531	1471	15.6	1229	13.1	167	54	98	66.6	1116	11.9
1926	93740	1393	1309	14.0	1163	12.4	174	75	72	55.0	1064	11.4
1927	93260	1362	1281	13.7	1248	13.4	170	46	78	60.9	1124	12.0
1928	94270	1366	1308	13.9	1204	12.8	207	63	70	53.5	1060	11.3
1929	94180	1332	1249	13.3	1269	13.5	226	50	66	52.8	1093	11.6
1930	93460	1334	1224	13.1	1217	13.0	193	48	69	56.4	1072	11.5
1931	92970	1307	1233	13.3	1243	13.4	205	53	87	70.6	1091	11.8
1932	96730	1326	1244	13.0	1265	13.2	207	50	80	64.3	1108	11.6
1933	96630	1236	1152	11.9	1277	13.2	236	50	52	45.1	1091	11.3
1934	96550	1298	1180	12.2	1344	13.9	289	41	54	45.8	1096	11.4
1935	96700	1301	1155	11.9	1311	13.6	298	38	58	50.2	1051	10.9
1936	96300	1419	1204	12.5	1448	15.0	298	59	48	39.9	1209	12.6
1937	96360	1518	1197	12.4	1465	15.2	302	54	57	47.6	1217	12.6
1938	96540	1556	1203	12.5	1294	13.4	283	60	56	46.6	1071	11.1
1939	96440	1704	1190	12.3	1458	14.7	368	65	52	41.7	1155	11.6
1940	103700	1847	1229	11.9	1812	17.5	418	52	69	49.0	1446	13.9
1941	108930	2101	1282	11.8	1776	16.3	450	69	91	52.9	1395	12.8
1942	101800	2133	1597	15.7	1468	14.4	362	61	68	42.6	1167	11.5
1943	98150	2244	1761	17.9	1616	16.5	390	64	69	39.2	1290	13.1
1944	100040	2627	2074	20.7	1583	15.8	416	53	96	46.3	1220	12.2

This Table is arranged to shew the gross births and deaths in the district and the births and deaths properly belonging to it, with the corresponding rates.

The birth-rate and death-rate for 1932 are calculated on a mean population of 95,670 owing to the Borough extension on 1st April, 1932.

From 1915 to 1931 and also in 1939 the death-rates are based on the estimated civil populations supplied by the Registrar-General for that purpose. The population for death-rate calculation in 1939 was 99,290.

The table excludes the following non-civilian deaths, viz:—1939, nil; 1940, 12; 1941, 21; 1942, 10; 1943, 19; 1944, 14.

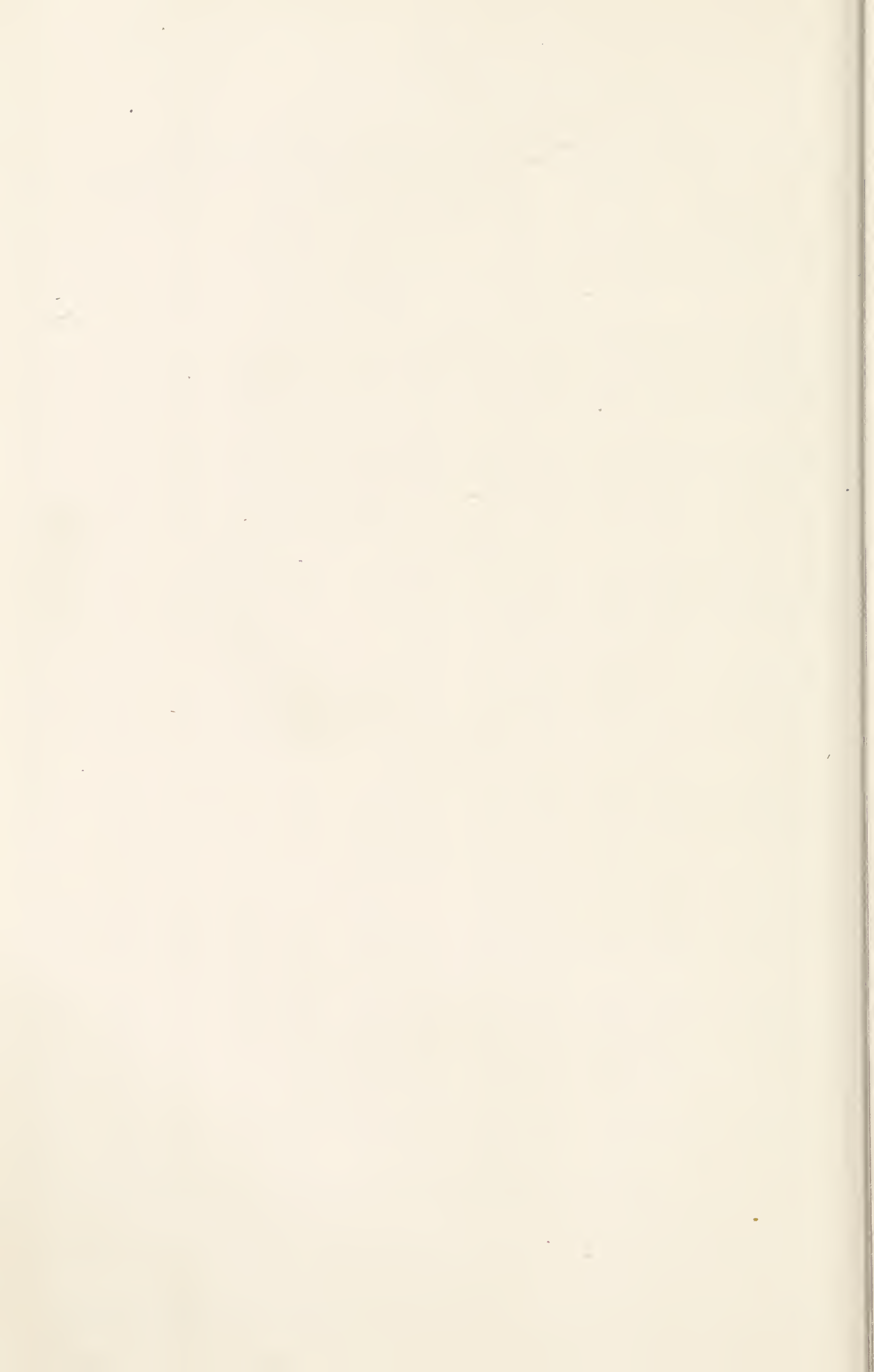


TABLE B.
COUNTY BOROUGH OF NORTHAMPTON.
Cases of Notifiable Diseases during the Year 1944.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.	NUMBER OF CASES NOTIFIED.													CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH WARD.											Cases Admitted to Borough Hospitals.	Total Deaths (see Table C)		
	ALL AGES.	AGES (IN YEARS).												Castle.	Delapre.	Kingsley.	Kingsthorpe.	St. Crispin's.	St Edmund's.	St. George's.	St. James'.	St Michael's.	South.	Spencer.			Weston.	
		0-	1-	2-	3-	4-	5-	10-	15-	20-	35-	45-	65-															
Cerebro-spinal Fever	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria	34	1	2	1	—	1	11	6	6	4	2	—	—	2	—	10	2	2	1	4	4	1	3	3	2	31*	3	
Dysentery	68	5	11	1	—	2	7	4	16	14	3	—	2	4	12	4	—	2	2	23	1	3	8	3	6	1*	—	
Enterica	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	2	2*	1	
Erysipelas	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	2	11	4	2	1	4	1	1	1	3	2	2	1	3	1	2*	—	
Malaria (contracted abroad)	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Measles	42	3	6	3	2	2	16	2	2	5	1	—	—	1	—	4	3	2	—	5	11	1	3	10	2	1*	—	
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	
Pneumonia	124	4	8	6	4	6	9	8	6	16	8	25	24	8	12	16	8	9	7	18	4	10	5	14	13	1†	47||	
Puerperal Pyrexia	86	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	73	12	—	—	—	4	5	3	5	1	4	6	3	51	4	—	5‡	2	
Scarlet Fever	171	1	3	5	15	13	89	29	4	7	4	1	—	10	14	19	20	10	12	15	18	10	5	29	9	103*	—	
Whooping Cough	371	53	48	39	40	49	132	5	1	—	2	1	1	9	18	58	45	21	20	31	38	35	13	37	46	2*	5	
Tuberculosis :— Respiratory	132	—	1	—	—	1	6	5	17	42	23	33	4	14	13	12	15	11	8	11	9	9	7	13	10	61§	52	
Other Forms	22	—	1	—	2	1	4	3	1	4	3	2	1	2	—	4	3	2	1	1	1	1	5	2	—	6¶	13	
Totals	1088	71	80	55	63	75	275	62	55	179	61	76	36	53	74	138	101	66	53	120	95	77	102	118	91	215	123	

*Admitted to Harborough Road Hospital.

†Admitted to St. Edmund's Hospital.

‡At St. Edmund's Hospital.

||One of these was from influenzal pneumonia.

§Thirty-two to Welford Road Hospital and twenty-nine to Creaton Sanatorium.

¶Four to Manfield Hospital and two to John Greenwood Shipman Convalescent Home.

The above figures include non-civilian cases but take no account of corrections in diagnosis. (See Section VI. of this Report for further information).

No notifications were received of other notifiable diseases not specified in the Table above (e.g., smallpox).

INSTITUTIONS :—(1) Harborough Road Infectious Diseases Hospital (85 beds, allowing 144 sq. ft. per bed);
(2) Smallpox Hospital, Mere Way (48 beds, allowing 144 sq. ft. per bed);
(3) Welford Road Tuberculosis Hospital (32 beds);
(4) St. Edmund's Hospital (Public Assistance Institution) (180 beds);
(5) Creaton Sanatorium, Northamptonshire (25 beds reserved for Northampton County Borough);
(6) Manfield Orthopaedic Hospital, Northampton (20 beds available for surgical tuberculosis cases)



TABLE C.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF NORTHAMPTON.

Causes of Death at Different Periods of Life during the Year 1944.

CAUSES OF DEATH.				NETT DEATHS AT THE SUBJOINED AGES (IN YEARS) OF " RESIDENTS "												Total Deaths whether of Residents or Non-Residents in Institutions in the District.		
				ALL AGES.			0-	1-	2-	5-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-		65-	75-
				Total.	M.	F.												
ALL CAUSES	Certified	1206	599	607	94	8	6	16	25	38	48	98	191	271	411	872		
	Uncertified	14	10	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	6	1	1		
*1.	Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers ..	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1		
2.	Cerebro-spinal fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1		
3.	Scarlet fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
4.	Whooping cough	5	3	2	3	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
5.	Diphtheria	3	—	3	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	3		
6.	Tuberculosis of respiratory system	52	32	20	—	1	—	2	11	14	9	6	7	2	—	8		
*7.	Other forms of tuberculosis	13	7	6	1	1	1	4	—	2	1	1	1	1	—	25		
8.	Syphilitic disease	5	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	1	—	2		
*9.	Influenza	5	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	1	3		
10.	Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
11.	Acute poliomyelitis and polio-encephalitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
12.	Acute infectious encephalitis	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—		
13M.	Cancer of buccal cavity and œsophagus (males only)	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	3	—	8		
13F.	Cancer of uterus	11	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	2	3	1	13		
14.	Cancer of stomach and duodenum	40	22	18	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	5	11	10	11	21		
15.	Cancer of breast	18	—	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	3	6	4	1	3		
16.	Cancer of all other sites	98	48	50	—	—	—	1	1	1	3	16	23	26	27	67		
17.	Diabetes	22	5	17	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	4	11	4	21		
18.	Intra-cranial vascular lesions	117	51	66	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	8	24	38	45	57		
19.	Heart disease	380	185	195	—	—	—	1	2	2	4	19	54	105	193	169		
*20.	Other diseases of the circulatory system	26	13	13	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2	3	8	11	19		
21.	Bronchitis	102	60	42	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	18	26	52	60		
*22.	Pneumonia	46	28	18	19	3	1	—	—	2	1	4	7	5	4	59		
23.	Other respiratory diseases	17	14	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	3	6	1	5	9		
24.	Ulceration of the stomach or duodenum	10	8	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	1	2	4	—	12		
25.	Diarrhœa (under two years of age)	18	11	7	17	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25		
26.	Appendicitis	4	2	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	2	—	12		
27.	Other digestive diseases	17	8	9	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	3	6	5	32		
28.	Nephritis	25	17	8	—	—	—	—	1	5	3	3	8	3	2	16		
29.	Puerperal and post-abortive sepsis	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2		
30.	Other maternal causes	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	3		
31.	Premature birth	28	17	11	28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	32		
32.	Congenital malformations, birth injury, infantile disease	23	10	13	22	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	31		
33.	Suicide	12	5	7	—	—	—	—	1	—	4	1	4	—	2	2		
34.	Road traffic accidents	11	7	4	—	—	1	1	1	—	1	3	3	—	1	23		
35.	Other violent causes	10	4	6	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	2	1	2	12		
*36.	All other causes	92	41	51	2	1	1	4	2	4	6	7	5	15	45	122		
Totals		1220	609	611	96	8	6	16	25	38	48	99	195	277	412	873		
*Sub-entries included in above figures	1 (a) Paratyphoid fevers ..	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1		
	7 (a) Tuberculous meningitis	4	4	—	1	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13		
	9 (a) Influenzal pneumonia	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—		
	20 (a) Arterio-sclerosis	11	7	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	6	4		
	22 (a) Broncho-pneumonia	33	22	11	18	2	1	—	—	1	1	—	3	3	4	42		
	36 (a) Rheumatic fever	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	2		
	(b) Meningitis	2	—	2	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4		
	(c) Senility	34	6	28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	32	17		
	(d) Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1		
(e) Dysentery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2			

NETT DEATHS REGISTERED.

M.

F.

TOTALS.

DEATH-RATES.

First Quarter	191	177	368	..	14.7
Second Quarter	150	141	291	..	11.6
Third Quarter	120	130	250	..	10.0
Fourth Quarter	148	163	311	..	12.4
Totals (52 weeks)	609	611	1220	..	12.2

TABLE D.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF NORTHAMPTON.

INFANT MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1944.

Nett Deaths from stated Causes at various Ages under One Year

CAUSES OF DEATH.		Under 1 week.	1 week and under 2 weeks.	2 weeks and under 3 weeks.	3 weeks and under 4 weeks.	Total under 4 weeks.	4 weeks and under 3 months.	3 months and under 6 months.	6 months and under 9 months.	9 months and under 12 months.	Total Deaths under 1 year.
ALL CAUSES	Certified	33	4	5	1	43	25	14	7	5	94
	Uncertified	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	2
1.	Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2.	Chickenpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3.	Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4.	Scarlet Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5.	Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	3
6.	Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7.	Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8.	Tuberculous Meningitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
9.	Abdominal Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10.	Other Tuberculous Diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11.	Meningitis (<i>not Tuberculous</i>)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12.	Convulsions	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
13.	Laryngitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14.	Bronchitis	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	2
15.	Pneumonia (all forms)	1	—	1	1	3	5	6	4	1	19
16.	Diarrhœa	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17.	Enteritis	—	—	1	—	1	9	4	1	2	17
18.	Gastritis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
19.	Syphilis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20.	Rickets	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
21.	Suffocation, overlaying	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
22.	Injury at Birth	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
23.	Atelectasis	4	—	—	—	4	1	—	—	—	5
24.	Congenital Malformations	—	—	2	—	2	4	1	2	1	10
25.	Premature Birth	23	3	—	—	26	2	—	—	—	28
26.	Atrophy, Debility, and Marasmus ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
27.	Other Causes	5	—	1	—	6	1	1	—	—	8
Totals		34	4	5	1	44	25	15	7	5	96

		Live Births Registered.						Nett Deaths Registered.						Infant Death-rates.		
		M.	F.	Total.			M.	F.	Total.			M.	F.	Total.		
Legitimate	..	981	898	1879	..		50	32	82	..		51·0	35·6	43·6		
Illegitimate	..	82	113	195	..		4	10	14	..		48·8	88·5	71·8		
Totals	..	1063	1011	2074	..		54	42	96	.		50·8	41·5	46·3		

